Life in Death.

Love me in life, darling,
Love me in death;
Even when my breath
Ceases to warm thee.
And my cold face
Ceases to charm thee,
Think of the days
When I was thine, darling,
When thou were mine, darling,
Or if the gray light
Makes thee forget me,
Come with the night hours,
Give them to me,
Make them my bright hours,
Then shalt thou be
All the day free.
Day shall be night to me,
Banished from thee,
Dark shall be light to me
Present with thee.

The Christian Life.

Life hath its barren years,
When blossoms fall untimely down;
When ripened fruitage fails to crown
The summer toil; when nature's frown
Looks only on our tears.

Life hath its faithless days,
The golden promise of a morn,
That seemed for light and gladness born,
Meant only ncontids wreck and scorn,
Hushed harp instead of praise.

Life hath its valleys too,
Where we must walk with vain regret,
With morning clothed, with wild rain wet,
Toward sunlight hopes that soon may set,
All quenched in pitying dew.

Life hath its harvest moons,
Its tasseled corn and purple-weighted vine;
Its gathered sheaves of grain, the blessed sign
Of plenteous reaping, bread, and pure, rich wine;
Full hearts for harvest tunes.

Life hath its hopes fulfilled;
Its glad fruitions, its blest, answered prayer,
Sweeter for waiting long, whose holy air
Indrawn to silent souls breathes forth in rare
Grand speech, by joy distilled.

—*Isadore C. Gilbert.*

THE OLD HOUSE.

The old house was slowly dropping to pieces about the young people. Yet, for all that, they were as happy as though it were a palace building up about them. Youth requires few conditions; it is as sufficient to itself as Eden; it is only the unsatisfactory middle years, to which the loveliness of the virgin world has become a twice-told tale, that are insistent.

In truth, it should have been enough to content any of us simply to be Rose Marks—the rose no rosier, the lily no snowier, sunshine not more golden than her hair, more dazzling than her smile; a lovely little soul and body, enjoying every moment of life, and making it precious to every one within her influence. She never thought of grumbling that the house was shabby and the food scanty, but contented herself with bread when there was no dainty, and when the roof leaked, moved her bed to another room where it did not leak so badly. Every timber in the old house was dear to her, and she never asked for a better. No wonder everybody loved Rose Marks in general, and her cousin, Roger, loved her in especial; not her cousin, that is, if you demand the literal fact, but her step mother's nephew, yet always called a cousin, and always loved like a brother. A brother? Well, no, not exactly. People are not so very apt to think whether or no their brothers will like this ribbon or that flower, to blush damask if their brothers catch them gazing at themselves intently, to pout at an inattention from their brothers, or to have their hearts beat like wildfire at a touch of the brother's hand.

These two children were all alone in the house now, for Mr. Marks and his wife had followed the elder children, who had died when the great typhus epidemic raged some ten years ago; the old servant, who had never forsaken them had gone her way too at last; and Louis, one day taking the ancient plate, had sold it for enough to insure the house for a term of five years, and formally resigning all right and title in it to Rose, had bade her and Roger good-bye, and had gone to seek his fortune. So Rose kept the old house as she could, and Roger paid her a regular board from his little salary as clerk of the only store in the village. Rose cried every time she took it; but as all the rest she possessed happened to be the cow and the garden and what the grass sold for, there was nothing, of course, to do but take it. How many times Rose had resolved to go out by the day and do sewing since she had been sixteen! "I could earn two hundred dollars a year, easily, Roger," she would say, as she was mapping it out to Roger in the evening, at the other side of the table where he was studying.

"And what would become of me?" Roger said.

"Why—why, you could have much better dinners, you know, Roger, at Mrs. Dean's"—

"Hang Mrs. Dean's! I should have no home, I should go to the bad. It is missionary duty to stay as you are."

"But, Roger," then Rose said, growing red and redder, "some day, you know, you will be—married, and then you won't want me round."

"Sha'n't I!"

"Your wife won't, at any rate; for you know I'm not even your sister, and your wife, when you marry"—

"Can't you wait till I do?" thundered Roger, getting up and stalking out of the room. "You won't forget how to sew, will you?" And Rose began to cry, and Roger strode round the place till bedtime like an unhappy ghost. He marry! Why was she harping on that string? Did she want to marry herself, and have him first put himself out of the way? And thereat he wrought himself into a fury. Was there a man in all the world who would dare to think of such sacrilege as marrying his little Rose? Never, never, should he have her! He would stay here forever and guard her: he would make it impossible! And then he felt that he was a fool, and that he knew better; he knew the modest little Rose, living her secluded life, never had the remotest sort of a lover; he knew now that she was lying all in white, wrapped in her innocent dreams and thinking of nothing less while he was marching up and down the garden paths. He was very much mistaken; she was hiding behind the window at that moment, watching him between the streaming courses of her tears as he went up and down and tortured himself with angry thoughts and passionate emotions. Why had fate fixed him so? he was asking. Why was there no chance for him? Why would no opening offer that he might enter and gain a promise of sufficient income to justify him in telling Rose what he felt—all the wild wishes and bitter longings? Now a moneyless clerk in a village store, he had no right to bind her fortunes with his, to bring upon her, even if she would, the weary cares and heavy weight of marriage with a man so destitute.

For look, even should she be kind, should they marry—ah, what throbs his heart gave at the fancy!—they would have no more than they have now, and as the years came and brought their burdens, it would simply bow Rose into the grave. And she knew it, he thought; yes, she knew it. That was what this desire to go out into the world meant—to break up their way of life, to be off and away from him. And then Roger groaned and clenched his fists, and asked himself the whole round of questions over again. Yes, why was he, of all men, so placed that nothing could ever accrue to him? no help reach him? no one hold a hand to lift him up? just suffered to plod along from hand to mouth when a little capital would put him into such a haven? If he had but a couple of thousand dollars to start with, he could open a second store here. He knew the whole structure of trade; there was quite business enough for another without robbing the first; he could even make new business. He knew just where he would plant his stock of goods and put up his sign. And then, in spite of himself, came the picture of the blessed time when, work done, he should go home, home to Rose, fair, joyous, his, by her fire, or looking out for him, springing to meet him; the scene grew so real it seemed to Roger he could feel her sweet breath on his face, her warm arms about him; he held her just one daring moment in this waking dream, and then he sat down upon the step and hid his face in his hands as if he would hide too the scalding tears that must have way.

Two thousand dollars—he might just as well wish for a silver mine! Just as he said the words to himself, a soft clear radiance was welling up over the dusky garden, and as he raised his head again, after awhile, there came the moon softly floating up above the horizon of the long interval below. It cheered him inexplicably, like an omen, a promise; he stood up and struck one palm into another. "I will have her yet!" he cried, and went into his dreams.

"Can you think of anything, Rose, where we can economize?" he said, next day.

"Economize!" she repeated, gayly. "For what? In what? With what?"

"So that we can raise two thousand dollars," he answered, gravely.

She sat down as suddenly as if some gigantic hand had been laid on her head and had crushed her into the seat.

"Two thousand dollars!" she gasped. "We couldn't economize it in two thousand years, for I don't know where we waste a cent."

"I must get it in some way, then, if I have to go out sawing wood after hours."

"Why, Roger?"

"For capital to go into business."

"The house would sell for five hundred more than you want."

"The house!" he said. "That is not mine."

Rose stood up, moving one thing and another nervously about the table; her lips trembled, and all at once she ran out of the room. "Oh, he cares nothing for me; he despises me; he disregards me; he would take nothing from me! Because it is mine, it is not his, and he wants nothing of me."

"She takes no interest in it; she doesn't care a whit whether I go into business or not; it matters nothing to her," he sighed. "She flashes out of the room and about her business as indifferently as though I were the merest stranger at the gate." And he jammed on his hat, and went to his work, head down, hands in pocket, and gloomy as the grave. All day long that boy, dimpled face flitting between him and every customer; all day long the awful figures, $2,000, writing themselves on the wall before him like a *Mene, mene, tekel upharsin;* and when, late in the day, a cloud slowly rose and hung over the fields and marshes, till all the sky was purple and all the land was in shadow, and low thunders begun to crowl in its breast, and sharp lightnings leap from it, it seemed to Roger only something in accord with his feelings, for it befitted nature to be as dark as his own outlook.

It was a terrible storm, though, before another hour had passed. Peal after peal the thunder crashed over the little village, and tumbled its deafening bolts among the hills; flash after flash the lightnings crackled and unrolled, and from moment to moment wrapped the place in sheets of flame; and after one report, when the heavens seemed to shrivel like a bit of burning parchment, the bark of the century old elm in the square where the little band played on summer nights had been torn off in one long spiral from top to bottom, and the tree had answered the bolt in a pillar of fire. As the storm increased, Roger remembered Rose's fear of thunder, and plunged out into it, determined that she should not be alone in such a moment of absolute terror. The rain met him half way, worse than any lightnings—a gray, stifling downpour, in which it was impossible to draw his breath, and his only refuge was to take to his heels and run as fast as ever any Lampad ran a race.

She must have seen him coming, for she set open the door, though she stood behind it. "What made you leave shelter in such a storm as this?" she cried, and just then there came an overwhelming flash, the fire of which seemed to penetrate her brain. She clapped her hands to her face with a shriek, the house rocked and the door swung and slammed, and she fell fainting upon the floor.

When Rose came to herself, she was lying on the lounge where Roger had placed her, and the storm was slowly rolling off below the horizon, with now and then a smothered growl, and the rain was pattering only in thin showers, which the freshened breeze shook from the vines and boughs. She sat up directly, and presently, as soon as she found her feet, went to the window to look about. The whole world seemed sweet and rich and glistening in the sunset, with a sort of delicious underlight, and the birds were wild with music. Roger stood beside her at the window, looking out into the enchanted atmosphere. They were both silent; and just then good old Mrs. Vance came up the garden walk from her own adjoining one, fearing Rose was alone, and not having dared herself to come to her before; and she staid to tea, and wanted a game of cribbage in the evening; and when Roger came back from escort duty to old Mrs. Vance, Rose just lifted the candle flame between her face and his, and saying good-night, hurriedly, was away to her slumbers.

Roger went to his, that is to say to his room. Sleep he could not. His thoughts were whirling at such a rate with his emotions that he was wider awake than ever before. He stepped out on the old broken balcony of his window and watched the slow wheeling of the constellations, and heard the tiny crackling sound of leaves and raindrops and pebbles in the garden, of some night bird, maybe, tapping the bough, or else the dead vine branch beating on a window pane, and he thought how hard and bitter a thing was life, and half cursed it; and then the vision of Rose would steal before him—the sweet, smiling face, the dimpled velvet cheek, the shining eye, gentle motion, gentle spirit—and he said to himself that it was enough for any one to live in the same world with such a thing as she.

But at length it occurred to him that this was enough of star gazing. If he were ever to be a man fit to win her, even if unable, he must cease his day dreams and work, and to work he must sleep. He returned to his room, and all at once, as if something stung him at every pore, he staggered back. What strange odor was this? what strange atmosphere after the cool night fragrance? The room was full of a thick pungent cloud—it was the smoke of burning. "Fire! fire! fire!" he shouted, and sprung through the door for Rose's room, only to be met by such a strong, turbid mass of moving darkness and noisomeness and suffocation as to stagger back again a single moment before it. But almost immediately he was bounding through it, throwing open the doors between, and all at once, as he opened the third one, a great blinding glare fell from above, and there was the monstrous horror of flame, towering and soaring like an evil spirit that wiped matter from existence.

But Roger did not pause to think what it was like; he only thought that it was sweeping through an upper floor, that in a moment the floor must fall, that he must reach Rose's room. The house had been struck by lightning in the storm, and the smoldering spark had been making headway in the lonely upper rooms all the delicious summer evening, all the time that he had been leaning on his balcony drinking the balmy air, all the time that Rose had been folded in her sweet slumber, all the time he had been hearing that tiny crackle, and thinking it was the rain dripping from the leaves upon the walk. Another moment and over its dull roar came a cry: "Oh, Roger! Roger! Oh, my dearest! my dearest! where are you! Do you know it?" And Rose, with a cloak thrown over her, burst through her door, and was caught in his arms as he leaped down the stairs at one vault and bore her out into safety.

They had barely reached the gate when the roof fell in, and though the neighbors came thronging round, and the engines were presently at play, they stood there with the rest, and saw it was of no use, and the blaze of the home of their childhood and their youth was ascending like a smoke of sacrifice. Rose stood folded in the arms of Roger, hiding her eyes from the dreadful sight, as a child might stand beside the grave of a mother while it is filled. "Let it go without tears, darling—let it go," Roger whispered. "It is a kindly flame. The old house is still protecting us; it has lighted our way to each other. Without it, we should still have been groping in the dark. I should never have dared win you; you would never have known I loved you."

"You are coming right home with me, children," said Mrs. Vance, "till we can turn round and see what's to be done. Is the house insured? where's your papers?"

"They are gone," said Rose, "with everything else. We are utterly penniless?"

It was just a fortnight after that, when Roger entered Mrs. Vance's house one night, Rose ran and clapped a bit of paper before his eyes so closely that he could see nothing. When he stepped back she was holding it over his lips, and then half bashfully tiptoeing up and kissing him through it. "Do you see what it is?" she said. "It is a check for twenty-five hundred dollars from the insurance company, who have taken the circumstances into account. It is the insurance on the buildings, and the lands are still left. The old house is taking care of us yet, Roger. Two thousand for your business, and the rest," she whispered, shyly, and blushing like a rose indeed, "to furnish the new house."—*Bazar.*

How a Chinaman Bought a Horse.

The Cleveland *Leader* tells the following story: Wau Lee had long wanted a horse with which to collect and deliver his "laundly" work about the city, and came to the conclusion to buy one. While aimlessly strolling by the Kennard House, he heard the pool seller shouting: "How much for Fullerton, gentlemen; how much for Fullerton? I am offered only forty dollars for this horse; the Maid sold for one hundred! Who says forty-five dollars for Fullerton?"

Now Wau, in his travels, had heard something about fast horses, and knew that Fullerton was "no slouch," as the saying is. So when he saw a chance to buy him—as it struck his heathen intelligence—for only forty-five dollars, he concluded he had better close with the bargain at once, and secure a horse which could whisk his delivery wagon around at a lively rate. With a rapid nod he conveyed the knowledge to the seller that he would give the forty-five dollars, and as there were no higher bidders the purchase was made.

Wau edged up to the stand and asked: "When me payee, and when me gettee hoss?"

"Pay now," said the hurried clerk, "and come around to-morrow night for the chance."

"Alle light," said Wau, as he unrolled his pigtail, extracted his hard earned money, and departed with the card which secured him the pool as far as Fullerton was concerned.

Thursday night he was at the Kennard at the appointed time, and when he saw the pool clerk, pushed his card forward and said: "Alle light now—me wantee Flulleton."

"Fullerton!" said the clerk. "He didn't win. Smuggler took the pool!"

"Me caree nothing about plool—me wantee hoss!"

"You have no horse here. You paid for your chance and lost it."

"Lost him? Me paid florty-five dolle. Me lost him?"

"Yes."

"Whatee you mean? You thlief! You pay me florty-five dolle or go to fleece house!"

"You will get nothing," said the clerk. "You bet your money and lost it."

Wau went for a policeman, and explained. When he learned that his forty-five dollars were gone forever, he shook his fist toward the Kennard House and started for home, scattering Chinese oaths along his path at the rate of about a thousand to the minute.

Good Indian, Me.

The Indian chief Spotted Tail has his good points. He loved his daughter and cherishes her memory. She was the first born and the best beloved. She fell in love with a young officer at Fort Laramie, and died of a broken heart eight years ago. Her influence over her father was so overmastering, that he vowed on her deathbed that he would make peace with the whites, since it was her wish, and would never again take up arms against them. When the treaty was made he asked to have the coffin containing her remains brought into the council in order that her spirit might witness the fulfillment of the vow. All these years the old chief has yearned to have her grave near his wigwam, and his wish has recently been gratified. The body was removed from Fort Laramie to Spotted Tail agency, and placed in a box upon four posts, in accordance with the Indian custom. The burial service of the Episcopal church was read, a sermon in the Dakota language was preached by the chaplain, and the box was lowered into a grave in the cemetery near the agency.

At the Ball.

At the grand entertainment given to the Prince of Wales at the Guildhall of the city of London, losses of jewels were plentiful. Among other things, the Duchess of Manchester lost one carring of the value of £1,200, and has not seen or heard anything of it since. Another lady had the pleasure of seeing her diamond comb, valued at £5,400, trodden into dust beneath the feet of the dancers, without being able to get sufficiently near to rescue it. A curious discovery was made in sweeping the hall after the dance. Some months ago Lady Dudley, the most beautiful peeress at present living, was robbed of jewels to the amount of £50,000, which had been carelessly left in a case at a railway station. A beautiful antique agraffe, resplendent with diamonds and emeralds, was found on the floor of the Guildhall, and has since been recognized as one of the articles which were stolen from Lady Dudley.

OUR CENTENNIAL LETTER.

The Live Stock Display—Japanese Headdresses—Liberia—Miscellaneous Notes.

LIVE STOCK.

The live stock display begins, as has been noted before, on the first of September, and will comprise 5,000 head, exclusive of poultry. The live stock judges will make a general report on the origin, progress, development and present type of each breed represented at the show. Among the animals is a steer weighing 6,000 pounds, and a mule twenty-one and one-half hands high, and weighing 1,600 pounds. Both these well developed specimens of animal life are from Tennessee, a State famous for good stock. Some of the dogs entered for the bench show from September 4 to 8, cost as much as $1,000. The steamship Erin left London on the tenth of August with specimens from the flocks and herds of Lords Chesham and Walsingham, those of the Royal Agricultural school, and others. It is reported that Great Britain will send a hundred specimens of her blooded cattle to the cattle exhibition.

JAPANESE HEAD ORNAMENTS AND TOYS.

Kiyoto, Japan, exhibits some elegant articles of their industry in the shape of artificial flowers, hairpins, and many handsome articles for the coiffure. The most costly ornaments worn in the hair are made of light colored tortoise shell. In manufacturing the articles the white spotless parts are cut out of the rough tortoise shell, and by warming, pressing and gluing with the white of an egg, they are shaped into hairpins of all kinds, and mostly into those four cornered pins, eight to ten inches long, which are worn horizontally through the hair. When light and transparent, these pins are quite expensive. The brown colored tortoise shell is used for combs, trays and baskets, and is frequently ornamented with gilt lacquer paintings. From the same district is a quaint collection of children's toys. They usually imitate animals, representing hair and feathers with hemp and silk threads. Pictures are made by pasting pieces of silk, cut to represent different figures of men and animals on sheets of paper.

LIBERIA.

Liberia lies on the west coast of Africa, midway between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas, extending 320 miles along the coast, with an average breadth of eighty miles, having Cape Mesurado, lat. six deg. nineteen min. N., lon., ten deg. thirty min. west, near the center of its coast line. It was founded as a colony in 1820. The government is a republic, being declared independent in 1847.

After an interview with Mr. Morris, consul general, to whom I am indebted for valuable information regarding his country, at least a territory to whose interests he has devoted the best years of his life, I feel assured an intelligent article bearing upon this country would be acceptable, but letter space does not admit, hence the reader will be contented with a skeleton sketch of the products of this rapidly improving country. Consul General Morris explained to me the workings of the coffee trade of Liberia. A hull holding three grains, with which he decorates his watch guard, was a unique and practical souvenir of the coffee interests. It seems that, in spite of the immense resources of Brazil, and the reputation of Java, that Liberian coffee is pronounced the best in the market by many experts. What the opinion of the judges of award will be, I can't say, but the grain seems to be large, smooth and firm. For the benefit of journalists who barter, General Morris says he requires one bushel of coffee in the hulls for a year's subscription to his paper. One coffee tree at Monrovia has been known to yield thirty pounds of coffee. Another specialty with Liberia is palm oil. Sixteen hundred jars, hermetically sealed, are now *en route* for the Centennial. Camwood, redwood, and barwood are valuable woods. An iron steamer was built expressly on the Clyde for river use in Liberia, and was devoted to pursuing the courses of the different streams and interesting the planters in shipments to the Exhibition, which movement was a complete success, and the entire structure of the exhibit with its management is in the hands of General Morris, who is justly commended for his efforts in bringing the products of this far-off country to international recognition.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Argentine Republic exhibit a cuirass made of grass, a handsome Vienna cloak without a seam, also a handsome Pampa girdle and a variety of fabrics made by the Pampa Indians. A curious collection in the Argentine exhibit consists of ladies' headdress, collars, bracelets and gloves made of bristles. An unpleasant thought springs up in the minds of most visitors on viewing Argentine boots made of snakeskins. And one can almost imagine snakes in his boots, in the skin at any rate.

There is a portrait of Rubens, panels from Gailait, portrait of Cousin in Arabian costume, eight panels together, representing eight gods, from Olympus, with all their attributes from Audian. Full length painting, style Louis XVI. The tapestry carpets are perfectly beautiful, representing in bright and attractive colors different scenes in rural life.

An Aibe straw hat is quite pretty from Catamarca, Argentine Republic.

Cordoba sends handsome mats made of feathers, also some very handsome flowers made of hair.

Buenos Ayres sends a gold necklace and medallion representing the fourteen Argentine provinces, pretty and instructive. They send from Cordoba beautiful flowers made of seeds.

Zurich, Switzerland, has a specialty on exhibit in fig meal. Another specialty is surrogate of coffee.

The most beautiful tapestries on exhibition are from Belgium.

Antwerp sends a gin made from fine grains.

A wonderful exhibit from Switzerland is a collection of cereals from a sandy soil. What has been added to make it productive must be a secret, as sand entire is not generally adapted to agricultural purposes.

The Japanese exhibit beautiful leather made of soft deerskins, printed and dyed. This fabric is from Tokio. The Japs are famous for their paper; this they make from the "Kodzu," "Kaji," "Gampi," the Kuwa or mulberry tree. Hi-no-ki, a wild cherry; the bark of all these trees and shrubs; bamboo is also used; the bamboo is cut before the leaves are out, the pulp is mixed with a certain per centage of the Kodzu fiber. The paper called Chikushi is really bamboo paper. Some of their ornamental papers are pretty and strong. They use in writing on their paper a pigment known by the name of Chinese ink; it is used with a brush, the pen being dispensed with as unsuitable; the brush moves very easily, absorbs the ink without allowing it to spread in the least. Their crape paper shows a high degree of artistic industry.

Among the rare and valuable Revolutionary guns on exhibition in the United States government building is a six pound French gun, bronze, presented by Lafayette, forming inclosure around models of modern gun plant, twelve pound siege gun, bronze, mounted on wooden carriage with timber; eight inch howitzer, bronze, Mercer. Anthony Wayne's howitzer, intended to be used on horseback, cast in Germantown, etc. There are also exhibited models of the Constitution, Mississippi, Jamestown, St. Mary's, Portsmouth, Constellation, Niagara, Merrimac, New Ironsides, Hartford, Monitor, Kearsarge, Vandalia, President, Ohio, Enterprise, Washington and Fulton. Part of the original machinery of the torpedo boat Spuyten Duyvel, a steam launch, with the first torpedo machinery used in the United States navy.

J. B.

The Cedars of Lebanon.

Prof. Fraas, an eminent German professor, in a recent book of travels in Syria and Palestine, gives this interesting account of the famous cedars of Lebanon: The grove of cedars stands on a rocky spur, which has been detached from the foot of a peak named Makmel, and has slipped downward into a valley. The subsoil has nothing in common with the chalk strata presented by the contiguous sections of the range, but is rather a mass of pulverized dust rubbed off the summit of the Makmel, and accumulated at its foot by glaciers—such a deposit, in fact, as is frequently met with in Upper Subia and Switzerland. The ground is broken into low, irregular hillocks, divided by shallow valleys, which form no water courses, but hold the rain and snow water stagnant till evaporation has depleted them. The whole grove of cedars stands on seven of these small undulations, only nine trees being stationed, like outposts, on the extreme edge of the valley. With these exceptions not a cedar far or near, moreover in the immediate neighborhood of a tree or shrub of any kind, nothing green or olive, in short, till far below in the Bscharreh valley you come once more on the cypress and the poplar.

The area occupied by the cedars may cover 100,000 square yards, and by actual count the trees of this famous forest number just 377, the numerous double and treble trunks being reckoned but once. The youngest of the existing trees date back for many centuries, and not a few are primeval, or thousands of years old. That under which the professor pitched his tent was twenty-eight feet in diameter at the height of the breast. Some nine feet above the ground the trunk split into four stems, which, after springing vertically some twenty feet further, then diverged and flung out their huge arms at a right angle. The whole height of this colossal tree, which, during a hundred generations, has shaded the race of man, now scarcely exceeds a hundred feet, all the tops of its great boughs having been snapped and rent away by the storms of centuries. The largest cedar, which stands in the yard of a little Maronite church, has a circumference of forty-five feet, but there are many whose girth ranges from thirty-three to forty. Prof. Fraas carefully measured and counted the annual rings in a cedar six feet thick, which had been shivered by lightning during the previous winter. Taking this as a basis, he calculated that all the trees above mentioned must be at least 2,000 years old, while the patriarch of the forest now overshadowing the churchyard should date back some twenty centuries before Christ; in other words, have witnessed the dawning of the Assyrian empire, and may have shaded the flocks of Abraham.

The professor states it as a fact that some of the oldest trees which Solomon and Cyrus and Alexander spared have been scrawled over with the names of wretched tourists, deep gashes, sometimes a foot in length, having been cut with jackknives for the creditable purpose. It is a fact, too, that not a few of the finest cedars have been wantonly set on fire. Happily, the wood of Lebanon is regarded by the natives with superstitious reverence; and there is a legend that when Ibrahim Pasha determined, forty years ago, to fell the grove for a palace at Cairo, and dispatched a foreign carpenter to the mountain, at the first stroke of the sacrilegious ax the workman's hand withered at the root.

An Extraordinary Will Case.

At the Mullingar assizes, in Ireland, an action, "Purdon and others against Earl of Longford and others," was heard recently to ascertain the right of claimants to the property of the late Adolphus Cooke. The testator died in March, 1876, being then more than eighty years of age. He had never been married, and he had been for years subject to aggravated bodily ailments. He was possessed of valuable property in the county of Westmeath, the rental amounting to about five thousand pounds annually. He had been in the army, but was generally stationed in remote countries, and never rose beyond the rank of a subaltern. He was a total disbeliever in all religion, revealed or otherwise, and he also repudiated the existence of a God. He was a believer in the transmigration of souls. He would not allow his servant to flog a dog, as his notion was that the soul of his grandmother was designed to dwell in a dog at some period or other. His fixed idea was that he was destined to be a fox at some remote period. He believed that all animals were gentle unless provoked by man, and on one occasion he went into a field where there was a bull. He was anxious to conciliate the bull, but the animal did not understand this attention, and very nearly demolished Mr. Cooke. He annually caused sticks to be collected for the crows, to facilitate them in nest building. He thought that trees, when cross cut, would have no difficulty in growing if again stuck into the ground. Mr. Cooke also refused to allow himself to be buried in consecrated ground. He caused a tomb to be built for himself in a field, at a cost of £60. In that tomb were arm chairs and lounges, which he frequently used.

Infanticide in England.

On one day, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, no less than four inquests were held in Paddington on the remains of four small children, three of whom beyond doubt had been killed. One child about three months old had been found dead on a doorstep in Kensington Park gardens. In this case it was proved that death was caused by neglect at birth. Another child was found in the waters of the Paddington canal horribly mutilated. In these two cases, verdicts of "murder" were returned. Another case—that of a baby whose body was picked up in Sutherland gardens—was adjourned that a post-mortem examination might be made. The case of a child whose body was found in Hyde Park terrace was also adjourned, being considered of "so much gravity" that an application was made to the home secretary to offer a reward of £50 for the apprehension of the murderer. The victim was a little girl about five or six months old, apparently just recovering after vaccination. The body when found was "attired in superior clothing," and a lady's pocket handkerchief was tied tightly round its throat.

HEAVEN'S OWN CHILD.—A little girl in Reading, Pa., recently saw an old drunken man lying on a doorstep, the perspiration pouring off his face, and a crowd of children preparing to make fun of him. She took her little apron and wiped his face, and then looked up so pitifully to the rest and made this remark: "Oh, say, don't hurt him. He's somebody's grandpa."

GEN. CROOK'S INDIAN ALLIES.

Revenge the Motive which Induces the Crows and Shoshones to Fight.

Reference to Gen. Crook's Indian allies reminds me, says a correspondent with the army, that a few notes on their history and peculiar traits may be of interest. Above all other considerations which lead the allies to participate in this war is that of revenge. Looking back even beyond his childhood, the able-bodied Shoshone, Ute or Crow knows nothing of tradition or experience which does not whisper "War to the knife with the Sioux!" And the Sioux include the northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, because they sail under the same colors in time of war. In pushing westward into this grand central position the Sioux have in a measure displaced and reduced in numbers each of the friendly tribes named. The Crows driven steadily northward, the Shoshones toward the setting sun, and the Utes far southward, have each in turn had their savage pride humbled and their wealth sadly diminished by the ruthless incursions of this powerful combination of the Yellowstone. During all these years no single tribe could think to cope with that of Sitting Bull or his southern chieftains, now sometimes found at the agencies. They have, singularly enough, submitted to annual thrashings and the loss of thousands of ponies, without ever forming a combination to "wipe out" the common hereditary enemy.

The Utes have a tradition in regard to one of these contests, which occured on the shores of Grand lake, in Middle Park, Colorado. The northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes—whose descendants are fighting us now—had marshalled their hosts, and sought the Utes on their own romantic hunting grounds. A pitched battle of great fury raged around the shores of Grand lake for several days, when finally the Utes were hurled, beaten, to the water's edge, and retreat cut off. A few rafts were hastily lashed together, and the remnant of the defeated band pushed out on the broad lake, as the last alternative. A terrible storm arose after the Utes were safely out of reach of hostile bullets, and soon the entire band was drowned. The Utes believe that the Great Spirit had a hand in the matter, and to this day they will not go within gunshot of Grand lake. Washakie, the great chief of the Shoshones, besides having many old scores to settle up on behalf of his tribe, had a son shot recently by the Sioux. He is here, and will personally lead his eager braves in ensuing contests.

While writing these things, I should not overlook a strange report which comes from the north. It is to the effect that the Crows are trading ammunition to the Sioux for ponies. In his present time of great need the Sioux would, of course, exchange anything but his scalp for ammunition; but it is rather a severe strain on the average credulity to believe that even an Indian would hand missiles of death to his hereditary enemy for great pecuniary gain one day, and then face him in battle the next.

All modern equestrianism dwindles to nothingness when compared to that exhibited by the Shoshones and Crows. Horse and rider seem grown together; and, no matter whether it is up or down an angle of forty-five, or across the level plain, the average warrior is happiest and most graceful when his pony runs fastest and plunges wildest. The rider pays little attention to rein or bit, but, by swaying his body to and fro quickly and easily, turns his animal in any desired direction. In parades around camp in richest war attire their appearance is most striking, and so full of the extravagant that we cannot but think of some gorgeous panorama. Their appearance is no less savagely aboriginal than it is original. This also often leads us to think that an Indian is an Indian the world over, and that their very allies take as supreme a delight in mangling the body of a victim as the veriest Sioux that ever committed a massacre. They are all jolly souls, too; but most of their humor has a very ghastly turn. It generally hinges on triumph over an enemy, the utter destruction of that enemy, and the capture of his property. They are merely a species of human bloodhound, taught to run down the Sioux instead of the white. But, at any rate, their aid is invaluable to such warfare as this, providing that they will do what their strongest instinct, their most ardent desire, and not a little courage, impel them to do.

Horrid Heathen Customs.

A correspondent writes as follows from Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies: I saw a sight a man might never see in his life, and one that I don't want to see again; it was horrible. A sight that you hear about at home, but you hardly think it is true; nevertheless, I've seen it with my own eyes. It was the great religious holiday of the native East Indies, Coolies. They look like demons, entirely naked, tattooed, long hair, rings in their ears, noses, toes, arms and ankles. About forty keep beating on tom-toms (drums), and all yelling. A man dances forward, kneels, puts out his tongue as far as possible; another (a priest) takes a piece of blunt steel and jams it through his upper lip, tongue and lower lip, and leaves it there, and that fellow danced with the steel through his lips and tongue for an hour or two; then they pulled it out.

Imagine, if you can, how that hurt; but the fellow never moved a muscle, never winced, not a groan or cry, either when they put it through or took it out. They did the same to a girl. Then half a dozen or more men had their bodies pierced; first they cut a hole on each side and then jabbed a piece of steel right through; not a cry from one; all the while the rest sing and dance and the tom-toms play, raising a terrible row. Then came the ceremony of walking through fire. There is an oblong place marked out on the ground, about ten feet by twenty, the grass dug out and a large fire of logs built in the middle. It burned from twelve o'clock to five; four Coolies kept stirring it all the while with long poles.

When the logs were burnt to red-hot coals they were raked down all over this place to the depth of about three inches. Then the procession marched up with their "gods," tom-toms and bells, and the first, the man who had his lips pierced, carrying a golden cup in his hand, naked, long hair in curls down his back, painted like a demon, and singing, danced actually right through that fire, not fast either; he went through it slowly; then about ten walked through, and the rest, some of them women with babies on their shoulders, hurried through. I hurried away home; didn't sleep much that night.

A Coincidence.

A gentleman at Saratoga, after waving his handkerchief for half an hour or more at an unknown lady whom he discovered at a distant point on the shore, was encouraged by a warm response to his signals to approach his charmer. Imagine his feelings when, on drawing nearer, he saw that it was his own dear wife, whom he had left at the hotel but a short time before. "Why, how remarkable that we should have recognized each other at such a distance," exclaimed both in the same breath, and then they changed the subject.

HOW CUSTER FOUGHT.

A New Account of the Terrible Massacre—The One Faithful Indian—A Thrilling Description.

The following letter has been received by Mr. James Mannion, of Detroit, from his son James, who was an eye-witness of the Custer massacre. It is the only account of that terrible affair yet written by a witness of it, and details many incidents not yet given to the public:

DEAR FATHER—We left camp on the fifteenth of June and started for the Big Horn river, 150 miles north of here. We were four days on the march thither, where we joined Terry and Custer, and marched north on the bank of the Big Horn. Striking the Little Big Horn, we followed a well marked trail along its banks, and on June 24 we came in sight of an Indian village with about 1,800 tents, and a fighting force of 3,000. Major Reno, in whose command I am, commanded the left flank and Custer the right, and the fight commenced by Reno's charging on the Indian village, fighting on foot, having tied the horses in a grove a short way off. While the fight was going on, General Custer reached the other side of the village and attacked it. General Custer and his five companies took position on a ridge in the center of the Indian camp, cut off from access to water, and there fought desperately all day long, a conspicuous mark for the savage marksmen all around them.

At last, when half his command had been killed, he called on those that remained to follow him, and dashed boldly through the red devils. It was running the gauntlet of at least 2,000 rifles for the whole distance. His men did not follow him, and when he got through he found himself alone with a single Crow Indian, one of his scouts. He would not leave his men to perish alone and turned to go back, but the Crow, recognizing that such a movement would be fatal, grabbed his horse and implored him not to go back.

Custer laughed, and, putting the reins of his horse between his teeth, with a revolver in each hand, he gave a wild cheer and dashed back through the smoke and flying bullets. As if by a miracle he reached the remnant of his command, which was now reduced to forty men. Calling on these survivors again to follow him—which the example and success of his former charge disposed them to do—he led them from their place of peril over the path of his solitary charge.

That was the last seen of them until the battle was over, when the whole party, with Custer in their midst, were found stark and dead within a circular rampart formed by their horses' bodies. They had evidently at the last moment made up their minds to sell their lives dearly, shot their horses, and then, raising them as breastwork, fought on with the vigor of despair until the last man was dead. What they suffered and what they did within the fatal circle will ever remain locked in mystery. Of all Custer's men only the Crow scout above mentioned and a sergeant of company I escaped.

From the descriptions in the papers you cannot imagine the horror of the scene after the battle. I went over it with the artist as the dead lay in heaps where they fell, and I shall ever remember it. General Custer was found with all his clothes upon him, but his two brothers were terribly mutilated. When the fight was in progress the Indian squaws would rush in among the wounded soldiers and beat out their brains with clubs.

A remarkable story is told of the fearful scene at the death of Charles Reynolds, Custer's chief scout, and the best shot on the Missouri river. He was shot on the back of his horse, and in falling caught the horse and killed him, and making a breastwork of the beast's body he commenced a terrible slaughter of the Indians. He lay behind his horse dying and still shooting, and every shot he fired his deadly aim sent a savage to the earth. When he was taken off the field after the fight twenty-two dead Indians were found around him.

At the time of the fight I was sent with a soldier on a message to the mouth of the river where the boat was to call for General Gibbons' command, and he said General Terry came just in time, one on each side of the river. When I reached the mouth there was no way of communicating with Gibbons on the other bank, except by swimming, and no one dared to trust the rapid and treacherous current. I peeled off and dashed in, reaching the other bank without much trouble, and was enabled to reach Gibbons on that terrible day, and bring him to the rescue of the struggling Reno. He and Terry, marching up either bank of the river, did not reach the scene of the battle a moment too soon. After fighting from two o'clock Saturday until Sunday, the Indians coolly packed up tents and decamped, leaving the grounds in the hands of the dead and wounded and defeated.

We are expecting an attack daily from them, and as I have got one of the best Indian ponies on the river, I can easily get away with some of them.

JAMES MANNION.

A Brahman Debtor and Creditor.

A singular case of attempted suicide, which brought the Vedic superstitions and the penal code into embarrassing contact, is reported by the Allahabad correspondent of the *Times of India*: "A Brahman of the Brahmans" claimed a debt or a concession from an adversary. His importunities being of no avail, he at last avowed his intention of sitting in "Dharna" at the door of the other until his demand should be complied with or Heaven release him from his sufferings, and so cast the blood of the holy upon the head of the obdurate. He accordingly "sat," but the operation becoming tedious after a time, and not producing the desired result, he proclaimed his determination to live no longer on the earth with the stiff necked. With his janeo in one hand, and dust from the threshold of his oppressor in the other, the Brahman forthwith leaped head foremost down the village well.

Seized with terror and remorse, his opponent rushed to the mouth of the fatal well, and, with hands clasped, in contrite tones besought his injured victim to avail himself of the rope thrown down to save him, and only to come up, when all would be well. Thus adjured, the holy man consented to be pulled to the surface of the earth again; whereupon

The Centre Reporter.

J. M. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Aug. 31, 1876.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.

Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

FOR PRESIDENT:
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

ASSEMBLY:
JAMES F. WEAVER, Milesburg,
W. K. ALEXANDER, Penn.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES:
JOHN DIVENS, Walker,
MAJ. SAM'L FRANK, Miles.

JURY COMMISSIONER.
JOHN RISHEL, of Gregg.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

To secure the right to vote in Pennsylvania, all persons must be assessed two months before the election and have paid a State or county tax (either will do) within two years. In case the tax is paid this year, it must be a month before the election.

Foreign born citizens wishing to vote next November must take out their naturalization papers a month before the election. They must also be assessed two months previous to the day of voting, and must have paid a tax as above.

The election will be held on Tuesday, the 7th day of November.

Wed'say, September 6, is the last day for being assessed.

Thursday, October 5, is the last day for securing naturalization papers.

Thursday, October 5, is the last day on which taxes can be paid in legal time to vote.

The above dates should be carefully remembered and acted on by all voters.

Gen. James Brisbin, who succeeds the dead Custer as chief of Gen. Terry's cavalry under the new reorganization, but who, while acting on the staff of the general commanding, will retain the immediate command of his own column, the Second United States cavalry, is a citizen of Centre county. Gen. Brisbin used to be one of the Reporter's old subscribers, and was a student at the Aaronsburg Academy (under Rev. Burrell,) where he received his education.

The Mollie Maguires are on the rampage, and what is left of them, and not convicted of murder, last week engaged in a disgraceful riot. "The old man at Harrisburg," Hartranft—who a Mollie said, "dare not go back on us" should look after his friends and quiet them down.

After all the Huntingdon county republicans are not over their troubles and the split is not healed. The leaders of the two opposing factions, a short time ago agreed to bury the hatchet, but it appears from late developments that the rank and file will not fall into the understanding. Intelligence from Huntingdon, 22 inst., says that the republican county committee, of which Alex. Port was chairman and A. L. Guss secretary, met in Huntingdon, on Monday last, and after electing W. F. Cunningham chairman, and Samuel G. Isett secretary, passed resolutions severely censuring Port and Guss for attempting to sell out their party organization to those political ticksters, Wood and Orlady, without the shadow of authority, and without ever consulting the committee and organization they represented, and directed that Chairman Cunningham issue a call for a republican convention to be held in Huntingdon, Sept. 12, 1876.

The other wing of the republican party, now represented by Guss, Woods and Orlady, held their convention yesterday and nominated a ticket but are fearfully demoralized on account of this independent movement.

We append the call for the new convention.

To the Independent Republicans of Huntingdon County: The true and honest republicans of the county are requested to meet at their usual places of holding elections an Saturday, September 9, 1876, and elect two delegates in each borough ward and township to meet in county convention at Huntingdon on the 12th day of September, 1876, at one p. m. to nominate a county ticket, or to take such other action as may be deemed best to preserve the integrity and organization of the republican party.

Delegates will be elected in the townships from five to seven p. m. and in the wards and boroughs from seven to nine p. m.

W. F. CUNNINGHAM,
Chairman Rep. County Com.
S. G. ISETT, Secretary.

The Democratic House of Representatives reduced the expenses of the Government thirty millions below what they were last year, and fifty millions below what was asked for this year. This reduction is ten millions less than it would have been if the Republican Senate had not added this amount to the bills as they received them from the House. Can we wonder that a people overburdened with taxation have determined to extend the power of the party which has done this?

It is the duty of every Citizen to take a part in deciding in whose hands shall be placed the administration of the Government. No one can be excused for negligence in this respect, and all who have hitherto failed in this duty will do well to study and follow the example of Governor Tilden, who, as we all know speaks truly when, in his Letter of Acceptance he says:

"Educated in the belief that it is the first duty of a citizen of the Republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs, I have, for forty years, as a private citizen, fulfilled that duty.

If under the Presidency of Gov. Hayes, tranquility is to be restored to the South, how is it that Senator Morton, who has done more than any other one man to stir up strife in that section, and who has made so much political capital out of the outrages that he has either actually caused, or has invented, is among the warmest and most eager advocates of his election?

After the House of Representatives has saved the country thirty millions of its expenditures, why is it that the Republican party, which desires the control of our affairs for the next four years, can only speak in condemnation of what the House has done?

Schuyler Colfax, pronounced Dishonest by a committee of the Senate of which he was the presiding officer, is working hard for Hayes and Wheeler. What must be the character of an administration which can find in him an acceptable co-worker?

If Hayes is a reformer, why did the whisky thieves prefer him to Bristow at Cincinnati? It is much easier to believe that Hayes is not a reformer than that the fellows who nominated him didn't know their man.

The Detroit Free Press suggests that when voters go again to the polls they should put some crackers and cheese in their pockets for the soldiers.

HAYES.

The character of the Republican candidate is in most respects the exact opposite of that of the man whom the Democrats support. Rutherford B. Hayes is so dependent upon the whims, caprices, and designs of those who have him in their hands, that he cannot move speak, or even think, except in the grooves which they may choose to mark out. He has sold his birthright, and has bought but a mess of pottage in exchange. He is a man without enemies, and without sufficient energy to make one.

It is astonishing how often these men who have no enemies are praised for their good qualities, when the smallest amount of reflection would show us that they have no positive attributes whatever. The Ohio Governor is one of these. He has no energy, no originality, no independence; he could not possibly be wicked, any more than he could be good; and the latter quality becomes attributed to him because of the absence of positive vice which he has no ability to practice.

This mental vassalage is the most degraded and ignoble serfdom in which it is possible for a man to be enthralled. The shackles of physical slavery, which the nominee of the Republicans professes so thoroughly to detest, are as the ensigns of royalty when compared with the fetters that bind and hold entrammeled thought. The groans and lamentations of the physically bound are as the strains of sweet music, when a comparison is made with the heart-rending criminations of the man who has sold his birthright; who dares not resist the oppressor, or give vent to his own opinions upon matters of gravity and importance, even when in him is vested the right to their sole control.

Governor Hayes is not the master of his thoughts. He is encircled with the chains of mental slavery, and consequently, he cannot truthfully lay claim to mental purity and uprightness. He dares not move except as he is instructed; he may not write but as his keepers dictate; he is not even allowed to think for himself. He never has been a leader and never can be be. He is bound; he has no freedom; he must always, as a slave, do the bidding of some master mind.

He is absolutely in the hands of those who have brought ruin upon his country, and discredit upon its executive. He is but an automaton whose every movement is regulated by those who hold the strings, and they are they whose existence and well-being depend upon his dancing to the time which Grant has taught them. His election, were it not impossible, would insure to the country an era of evils of a nature more serious, even, than those under whose weight it is now groaning and suffering.

Not long since Mr. D. W. Munn, of Chicago, asked ex-Speaker Blaine to procure a favor for him from Grant. In answer to this request Mr. Blaine informed Mr. Munn that he had no influence with grant, in the following plain language:

"I have no influence with the present Administration. No *man has who is not a thief by instinct.*

It was the men who have influence with the present Administration who nominated Hayes:

If Gov. Tilden be a "wrecker of railroads," how is it that the men most interested in the welfare of those railroads are among his most ardent admirers and zealous supporters?

If the Republican Party, during the past eight years of its administration, has brought one misfortune after another upon the country, until it is nearly ruined, what must be its opinion of the people, if it expects a continuance of its evil opportunities?

If Governor Hayes be a reform candidate, how is it that we find, among those working for his election, every man who has been an ardent supporter of Grant?

Those fellows who would prefer to sully Mr. Tilden's character and make him out disloyal are referred to congressman Hewett's speech in another column of the Reporter, where all these and kindred falsehoods are set at rest.

Judge Pearson has decided that Wednesday, September 6th, is the last day on which registration can be lawfully made.

Persons not registered, and entitled thereto, should give this matter immediate attention.

FIGHTING SITTING BULL AND THE POST TRADERS.

It would appear almost too incredible for belief and yet the proofs are not wanting that since the commencement of open hostilities with the Sioux under Sitting Bull the savages have been supplied with arms and ammunition by post traders who are carrying on business under the immediate protection of the United States government. The protest of army officers against the policy of supplying the public enemy with arms to shoot the soldiers sent to subdue him is unheeded by the Indian ring who are reaping a harvest of profit from the necessities alike of the civilized and savage armies that are confronting one another upon the battle field. A Herald correspondent at the front says that 26,000 rounds of ammunition were sent from Carroll to Sitting Bull's party after the massacre of Custer. Gen. Gibbon gives notice to the governor of Montana as late as August 5, that 138,000 rounds of small arms ammunition and several cases of breech loading arms were shipped on a recent trip of the steamer Benton to the post trader at Fort Benton and asks him to prevent their distribution. The same correspondent says "Sitting Bull, though notoriously hostile, has been for years allowed to provide himself with ammunition at the Fort Peck Agency, in which Casselberry. Bonnafin and Orville Grant are or were chief partners." Ammunition trains intended for the Indians have been stopped by officers of the army and afterward allowed to proceed upon direct instructions from Washington that they were not to be interfered with. The protests of the army against this outrage have been entirely ineffectual to stop a traffic which affords large profits to traders. The peaceful Indians who get arms turn them over to the fighting tribes with whom they secretly sympathise and they are constantly supplied on the pretense that unless they have arms they can kill no game. The real reason for the sale of arms lies in the gain which the traders make from their savage purchasers. And for this sordid consideration the whole exposed frontier is placed at the mercy of a foe made dangerous by the possession of the deadliest weapons used in civilized warfare and millions of public treasure are wasted in attempting with one hand to subdue an enemy whom we are arming and feeding with the other.

In a suit for damages for the falling of a wagon and team into an excavation at the side of the road, where the defence was that the horses were "skittish," the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has held: "It [the highway] must be kept in such repair that even skittish animals may be employed without risk of danger on it, by reason of the condition of the road."

Campaign hint to voters—Honest T—is the best policy.

"Pull down your West" is the Democratic slogan in Louisiana.

"Bloody shirts" should next come in vogue as campaign symbols.

The total value of the Centennial buildings and their contents is estimated at a hundred and four millions.

The radical county convention met on last Tuesday afternoon and made the following nominations:

Senator: Spear Thompson.

Congress: Jas. Milliken. Assembly: Wm. M'Farlane of Ferguson, and Zeigler of Philipsburg.

Associate Judges: George Odenkirk of Centre Hall, and Mr. Baker, of Howard.

Jury Commissioner: Henry Keller, Harris.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

HONEST REPUBLICAN OPINIONS ABOUT HIM.

(New York Times, August, 1871.)

There were a few indignant protests against the scheme [Tweed's charter of New York city] uttered by such high-toned Democrats as Samuel Tilden and others of his character, but they went without effect for Tweed and Sweeny had the voters already bought up.

(From the New York Times, August, 1871.)

If anything can arouse the New York public to that pitch of indignation which alone becomes them in the present crisis, it is the accounts which we publish to-day. Here we have, thanks to the labors of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, full and conclusive evidence that William M. Tweed differs only from a common thief in having stolen tens of thousands, instead of tens of dollars. . . . We refer to the affidavit of Mr. Tilden for a detailed account of how the disposal of the money was traced.

(New York Times, Nov. 26, 1871.)

The voters of the Eighteenth Assembly District ought to esteem it an honor and a privilege to elect Samuel J. Tilden to the Legislature. He has shown himself a gallant, conscientious, efficient foe to corruption. We appeal to every Republican to vote and work for him, and to do so the more cheerfully—as we make this appeal—because he is an honest Democrat.

[New York Times, July, 1874.]

Let us then leave Mr. Tilton a little while and turn to a gentleman of another kind—Mr. Tilden. The reason we wish to draw the attention of our readers to him is, that he is being mentioned pretty generally, as the Democratic candidate for Governor this fall. Mr. Tilden has not, indeed, mentioned his own name, because he has been on a long time in politics, and he is well aware that a man may speak too soon, as well as too late. This we will say: that Mr. Tilden would make a very good candidate, for he is a gentleman, an able man, and a man of very high character.

Mr. Tilden is not much liked by the less reputable portion of the Democratic party, and perhaps there are men even in Tammany Hall who do not exactly love. . . . He is at any rate a Democrat of long standing in the party; a man of unsullied honor, public and private; a good, public spirited man, who would be no discredit but much the reverse to our State. This we may say with perfect sincerity. Nevertheless, if Mr. Tilden were to ask us, as his old friends and advisors whether he should feel it our duty to dissuade him from that course. We should like much to see him happy, but would it render him so, to undergo a signal defeat? If the Republicans nominate Gen. Dix, Mr. Tilden could not run successfully against him. Incidentally he would do his party a great deal of good, for he would improve its moral tone.

RETRENCHMENT.

A REDUCTION OF $25,000,000 FROM LAST YEAR'S APPROPRIATION.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM NOT A MERE PROFESSION OR PRETENCE, BUT A GRAND FACT—THE TRUE RECORD OF THE HOUSE.

[Special to the World.]

Washington, August 9.—The retrenchment and reform which the Democratic House has secured in the expenditures of the Government begin to show in stalwart figures as the session of Congress draws to an end. With the appropriation bills that have passed, and those which are in shape to go through, quite an accurate statement of the amount of the reduction of the estimates of the Administration, and the amount of the reductions from the bills of last year, passed by a Republican House, can be made. The total reduction of the estimates, as submitted by the various departments, amount in bills as they have passed the House to the enormous sum of $64,374,672.06. The amount of reductions made by the House on last year's bill is $38,910,984.99. The amount of net reductions from last year's bills will reach a grand total between $32,000,000 and $33,000,000. Of course the exact figures cannot be given until the Indian, River and Harbor, and Legislative bills are passed, but the reductions in conference of the former and latter are already agreed on, and can be quite accurately approximated for the grand total. It will be noticed that in the total reduction of nearly $39,000,000 by the House the Republican Senate has not succeeded in cutting that amount down more than $5,000,000 or $6,000,000. But is doubtful if the official figures, which are yet to be evolved from a mass of statistics, will not reach that amount. This is the record on which the House goes to the country. It is not one of mere professions and pretensions of retrenchment.

Why don't the Republicans answer the facts of Tilden's great letter? There isn't a single one of them that dares attempt a controversion of Uncle Samuel's charges that during the past eleven years the people of the United States have paid in the form of federal taxes no less than four billions five hundred millions of dollars; that within the same period fully two-thirds as much more has been paid by them in the shape of local taxation, and that the aggregate of federal and local taxation to which the country has been subjected during the period named has been seven billions five hundred millions, or more than three times as much as the whole national debt.—Philadelphia Chronicle.

Seven years ago, October 20, 1869, Horace Greeley wrote an open letter addressed to Mr. Tilden, and said: "This I will say for you, that I am confident you have never sought to enrich yourself by politics or at the expense of the public; that whatever of wealth you have acquired or enjoyed was earned in your profession as a lawyer, and that your instincts and your influence, partisanship apart, have generally been felt on the side of economy in public expenditures and uprightness in the conduct of public affairs."

A GLORIOUS VICTORY FOR GENERAL TCHERNAYEFF.

London, August 25.—The special dispatch to the Daily News from Belgrade says: General Tchernayeff has telegraphed to Prince Milan that the Servians won a great victory on Thursday. General Harvatovich abandoned the pursuit of the Turks at Tresibaba and attacked the rear of the Turkish right wing. Tchernayeff at the same time attacked the Turks in front. The Turks were routed, with a loss, according to Tchernayeff's dispatch of 15,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. Thirty-one Russian officers were killed in the battle.

MOLLY MAGUIRES.

DRUNKENNESS, STARVATION, ARSON AND MURDER.

Depredations in the Lackawanna Coal Regions—Citizens Banding to Protect Their Lives and Property.

Port Richmond, Pa., August 23.—The lawlessness which has been prevalent in the Wyoming and Lackawana coal regions since the trouble between the operators and miners began, has resulted in bloodshed and other terrible outrages. At the close of last week the operatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were paid. From that time forward the districts in the Pittston region where the Company's works are located, has been the scene of lawless acts. On Saturday night in a fight between two factions of Molly Maguires at Yatesville, near Pittsburg, Charles Foy, Joseph and Matt Green were frightfully stabbed. Foy was stabbed thirty five times, and died soon afterward. The murder caused intense excitement, and will probably end in more bloodshed, as Foy's friends have sworn to annihilate his murderers. On the same night an altercation, which afterward resulted in a general combat, took place between Thomas Phillips and William Lightning, alias "Yorkshire Bill," at Plymouth. Both men were terribly injured, and at last accounts were expected to die.

Hyde Park, a notorious rendezvous of Molly Maguires, has been the scene of numerous outrages. On Sunday, the Evangelical Church at that place was entered and the whole interior burned. The loss is heavy. A hideously illustrated Ku Klux notice was posted on the partially consumed pulpit, warning the congregation not to hold any more services in the church. The pastor has also been notified to quit Hyde Park within two weeks' time or suffer the consequences.

From Hyde Park to Meadow Brook gangs of marauders have perpetrated fearful outrages, and the whole country is aroused by the enormity of their acts. Last night the house of H. B. Dalton at Meadow Brook was attacked by between thirty and forty Maguires. The doors and windows of the dwelling were battered in, and Mrs. Dalton, who was alone at the time, was seriously if not fatally wounded. The same party raided upon the house of John Dunn, at Greenwood, murdering one of the inmates, carried off everything of value. These desperadoes have terrorized the entire Lackawanna valley, and the law abiding people are banding themselves into vigilance committees to protect their lives and property.

THE MOLLIE TRIALS.

CONVICTION OF SIX MORE OF THE MOLLIES.

Pottsville, Pa., August 22.—Another Mollie Maguire trial reached a conclusion this evening. Like all the other trials the verdict was "Guilty, in manner and form as indicted." James Roarity, Christopher Donnelly, John Donahue, Michael Tiffeen, Patrick Dolan and Patrick Butler are the defendants and they were arraigned "for aiding and assisting to reward Thos. Hurley for the murder of Gomer James." James was a young Welshman, a resident of Shenandoah. Several years ago he was arrested and tried for the murder of an Irishman named Cosgrove, who was killed in a brawl at night. A verdict of acquittal was found and was deemed just by the general public. But the Mollies decided that this man who had been suspected of killing an Irishman must die. On the 15th of August, 1875, while tending bar at a picnic, he was shot and killed by one Thomas Hurley.

BAYONETS IN THE ELECTION.

GRANT'S FIRST MOVEMENT TOWARD SHACKELING THE SOUTH.

Making Congressman Lord's Resolution the Pretext for and the Basis of a Monstrous and Despotic Military Order—Elections to be Carried with the Sword and Bayonet.

Washington, Aug. 16.—It was not an idle rumor that was talked about for several weeks before Congress adjourned, in effect that no sooner would the session end that President Grant would order the army to be concentrated in the South and rule it during the campaign with the sword and the bayonet. That policy had been fully determined upon, but it was never dreamed that the Executive would accept as his instructions any resolution passed by the House, much less to construe one as giving him authority to subvert the liberties of the people of the south.

On the 10th inst. Mr. Scott Lord, a venerable member of the House, an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and formerly senior law partner of Senator Conkling, elected as a Democrat from the New York Oneida District, shocked by the accounts of alleged outrages in the south, was determined his party friends should meet the issue squarely, and either refuse to vote for a resolution condemning all kinds of violence, or put themselves on record. The simple resolution was agreed to; but two members (Bland of Missouri, and Reagan of Texas) voting against it. And now that which was only intended as an expression of sentiment, and reports "that the exercise of the right of suffrage is resisted," &c., is made the pretext for and the basis of a military order directing Gen. Sherman to hold all the available force under his command not now engaged in subduing the savages of the western frontier, in readiness to be used upon the call or requisition of the proper legal authorities for protecting all citizens without distinction of race, color, or political opinion, in the exercise of the right to vote as guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment, and to assist in the enforcement of certain, condign, and effectual punishment" upon all persons who shall "violently by force, fraud, terror, intimidation, or otherwise to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage," as provided by the law of the United States, and have such force so distributed and stationed as to be able to render prompt assistance in the enforcement of the law.

Such additional orders may be necessary to carry out the purpose of these instructions will be given to you from time to time, after consultation with the law officers of the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding United States Army:

SIR: The House of Representatives of the United States on the 28th instant passed the following preamble and resolution, viz:

Whereas, The right of suffrage prescribed by the Constitution of the several States is subject to the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which is as follows:

ARTICLE 15, SECTION 1.—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2.—The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation; and

Whereas, The right of suffrage so prescribed and regulated should be faithfully maintained and observed by the United States, and the several States and the citizens thereof; and

Whereas, It is asserted that the exercise of the right of suffrage is in some of the States restrained and hindered by the efforts of evil disposed persons, and other reports for a resolution condemning all kinds of violence, or put themselves on record. The simple resolution was agreed to; but two members (Bland of Missouri, and Reagan of Texas) voting against it. And now that which was only intended as an expression of sentiment, and reports "that the exercise of the right of suffrage is resisted," &c., is made the pretext for and the basis of a military order directing Gen. Sherman to hold all the available force under his command not now engaged in subduing the savages of the western frontier, in readiness to be used upon the call or requisition of the proper legal authorities for protecting all citizens without distinction of race, color, or political opinion, in the exercise of the right to vote as guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment, and to assist in the enforcement of certain, condign, and effectual punishment" upon all persons who shall "violently by force, fraud, terror, intimidation, or otherwise to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage," as provided by the law of the United States, and have such force so distributed and stationed as to be able to render prompt assistance in the enforcement of the law.

Such additional orders may be necessary to carry out the purpose of these instructions will be given to you from time to time, after consultation with the law officers of the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

A CARD TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

For many years we have made two medicines suited for the ailments of a vast class of sufferers. Thousands of cures have been made by them, and in all the world failure could never be coupled with them. But within the last two years counterfeits of our medicines have sprung up, dangerous in their close imitation of our trade mark. To secure the people we have placed upon each genuine box of Holloway's Ointment and Holloway's Pills the fac simile of the signature of our Agent, Mr. Jos. Haydock. To counterfeit this is a felony. We shall relentlessly pursue any one who imitates this with the utmost vigor of the law. We most earnestly beg that the great mass of the American people will aid us in our efforts to protect their health, and help us in our task of bringing these most unprincipled men to the bar of justice. Uniformly refuse to purchase Medicines purporting to be ours unless Mr. Jos. Haydock's signature is attached to each Box of Pills or Pot of Ointment and the end will soon be reached.

The public's obedient servants,
HOLLOWAY & CO.

THE MOLLIE TRIALS.

A BODY MASTER'S STARTLING CONFESSION.

Patrick Butler on the Stand—More Startling Revelations—How Edward Burke was Saved—A Molly as a Politician—Influences at Harrisburg.

[Correspondence Phila. Times.]

Pottsville, August 19.—It was supposed by the uninitiated that the startling developments of crimes perpetrated through the Mollie Maguire organization had come to an end, but to day crimes heretofore unknown and unmentioned were revealed upon the witness stand. The counsel for the defence put upon the stand Patrick Butler, body master of Loss Creek Division, one of the defendants being tried for conspiring to reward the murderer of Gomer James, who on cross-examination, told the truth, and astonished his own lawyers. He swore that he joined the order at Raven Run, August 16, 1873, one Buckeye Donnelly being body master. Within a few weeks after joining the order he was taken to Mahanoy City by his body master (Donnelly), and there met Barney Dolan, then county delegate, Philip Nash, boy master of Shenandoah, and a number of others. He was then told that they had met for the purpose of selecting men to kill one Edward Burke, and Dolan directed that the witness and two others, being the youngest members of the organization, should do the job. The intended victim was pointed out to them, and all of the party but the three appointed to do the job left Mahanoy City in order that they might not be suspected. Of the three, one got so drunk as to be useless, and the witness and the remaining one held a consultation and concluded they would not be made to commit the foul deed, but in order to make their superior officers believe that they had obeyed their instructions, they would shoot at Burke, taking good care not to hit him. This they did, and reported to Barney Dolan that they had done their best.

"Muff" Lawler Playing Sick.

About Christmas of 1873 the witness attended a meeting at Michael (alias "Muff") Lawler's held for the purpose of appointing men to kill a man at Jackson's Patch. Barney Dolan and Muff Lawler were to be of the number to do the job, but Barney failed to put in an appearance at the appointed time and Muff Lawler played sick so the job fell through. In the summer of 1874 Barney Dolan wanted the witness and the one man stood in the community above and beyond suspicion, and the other was always an object of hatred and fear nally of detestation. I defy the gentleman to lay their hands upon a dishonest dollar in the possession of Samuel J. Tilden. The people whom he served are his friends to day, and his best; and it is the service which he rendered to them that will, notwithstanding the insinuations of the gentleman from Iowa, give him the vote of those two great western States within whose borders he reconstructed highways which are to them, to day, the arteries of commerce and blessings whose value cannot be properly estimated. Through the whole of his remarkable career he has been the wisest of men, he has been the truest of friends, he has been the most zealous and earnest of patriots; he is to-day the wisest, the most accomplished statesman in the land, and he will, by the blessing of God, be one of the greatest, perhaps the greatest of Presidents of the United States, because he will have the opportunity to rescue this government from the hands of the incompetent and dishonest men who have controlled it so long, and have made it a reproach in the eyes of the civilized world. [Great applause on the Democratic side.]

Grant is now at Long Branch. He didn't need a Saratoga to carry his reputation.

The Lungs.

CONSUMPTION!

This distressing and dangerous complaint and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, horseness, wasting flesh have permanently cured by "Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

BRONCHITIS—A premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by catarrh, or inflamation of the mucus membrane of the air passages, with cough and expectoration, pain, short breath, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

is a sovereign remedy.

Hemorrage, or Spitting of Blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arises from various causes, as undue physical exertion, plethora, or fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

The only standard remedy for hemorrage, bronchial and all pulmonary complaints. Consumptives, or those predisposed to weak lungs, should not fail to use this great vegetable remedy.

Its marvelous power, not only over consumption, but over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed. Under its use the cough is loosened, the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food, and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which recreative and plastic material is made.

Prepared only by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
33 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Sold by all Prominent Druggists.

ITCHING PILES!

PILES, PILES, ITCHING PILES,
Positively cured by the use of
SWAINE'S OINTMENT.
Home Testimony.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases Pruritus or Prurigo, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently become sore. I bought a box of "Swayne's Ointment;" its use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure "Swayne's Ointment" at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief. JOS. W. CHRIST,
(Firm of Roedel & Christ,)
Boot and Shoe House, 344 North Second St., Philadelphia.

SKIN DISEASES.

Swayne's All-healing Ointment is also a specific for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barber's Itch, Blotches, all Scaly, Crusty, Cutaneous Eruptions. Perfectly safe and harmless even on the most tender infant. Price, 50 cents. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price.

Sold by all Leading Druggists.
Prepared only by
Dr. Swayne & Son,
330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Philadelphia.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers
SWAYNE'S PANACEA

Celebrated all over the world for its remarkable cures of Scrofula, Mercurial and Syphilitic Complaints, and in cases where Syphilitic virus of the parent, causes a development of Syphilis or Scrofula in the child, nothing has ever proved so effectual in completely eradicating every vestige of these dangerous complaints, and all diseases arising from

Impurity of The Blood.

Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. No Charge for advice. Sent by express to any address.

LIFE, Growth, Beauty,
LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER.
A Scientific Vegetable Preparation of Rare Ingredients.

Cultivate your hair.

London	Glossy, Luxu-	Hair Restorer
London		Hair Restorer
London	riant Hair is one	Hair Restorer
London		Hair Restorer
London	of the greatest	Hair Restorer
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London	Charms.	Hair Restorer

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening, thickening and adorning the hair is effected by using "London Hair Color Restorer." It stimulates and forces a growth; it gray restores its natural color and renders it silky and beautiful; cures dandruff; keeps the scalp clean cool and healthy. Price 75 cents. All druggists and dealers sell it.

Principal depot for the United States, 330 North Sixth street, above Vine, Philadelphia.

METHODS POINTS

METHODS OF BUSINESS POINTS OF ADVANTAGE

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—AT—

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL,

To which we invite the Interested Attention and Careful Scrutiny of

THE PURCHASING PUBLIC.

METHODS:	POINTS:
WE have but One Price for All	ONE Price means of necessity the Lowest Price
WE receive Cash Payment from All	CASH saves expense or collections and losses from bad debts
WE give a Guarantee protecting All	THE Guarantee protects the buyer who may not be a judge of goods
WE Return Money when we cannot suit All	We rely on immense sales and are satisfied with a very small percentage of profit
WE buy our goods at first hands, in immense quantities, and at the lowest prices for Cash	IT is easy to buy of us, since all are treated alike, no one getting favors that are denied to others
WE manufacture with extreme care every garment we sell	DICKERING and debate are done away by us, everybody gets our best without having to ask for it
WE inspect every yard of goods that goes into our garments	OUR large experience, capital and facilities we use for the people's benefit in lowering prices
WE put a ticket on every garment, showing plainly its quality and price	WE fill orders received by mail from all parts of the United States. Write for particulars
WE cut off every item of unnecessary expenditure	NOT a particle of risk run in buying of us. A child may buy as cheaply as a man
WE employ first-class workmen in every department	
WE give satisfaction to every purchaser or return the money	

In addition to our Immense Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, we have a Magnificent Line of Men's and Boy's Furnishing Goods, Shirts (of our own make) and Underwear, all at the Very Lowest Prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. COR. SIXTH & MARKET STREETS,
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SHORTLIDGE & CO., COAL, LIME, &c.,

WILLIAM SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE

SHORTLIDGE & CO,

Burners and Shippers of the celebrated

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WHITE LIME.

Dealers in the very best grades of

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

WILKESBARRE COAL

from the old Baltimore mines. Also

SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES

of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use, at the lowest prices

DEALERS IN GRAIN.

They pay the highest prices in cash or grain that the Eastern markets will afford.

WHEAT,
CORN,
RYE,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.,

Bought or will be sold on commission when desired, and full prices guaranteed. Information concerning the grain trade will be furnished at all times, to farmers with pleasure, free of charge.

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY.

DEALERS IN

CAYUGA GROUND PLASTER,

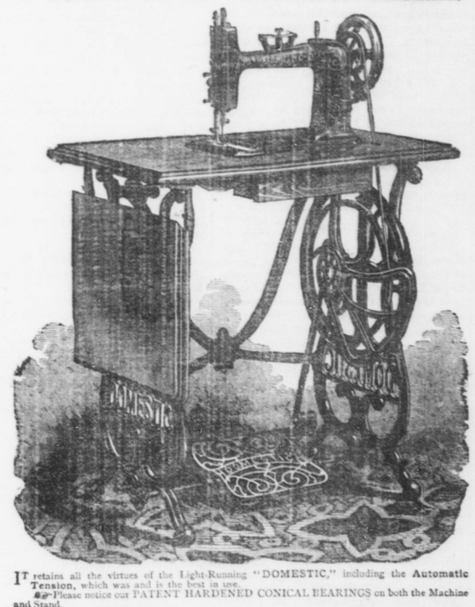
which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as an other plaster.

OFFICE AND YARD

NEAR SOUTH END B. E. VALLEY R. R. DEPOT,
BELEFONTE, PA.

THE NEW "DOMESTIC,"

A DOUBLE THREAD LOCK-STITCH MACHINE.



IT retains all the virtues of the Light-Running "DOMESTIC," including the Automatic Tension, which was and is the best in use.

Please notice our PATENT HARDENED CONICAL BEARINGS on both the Machine and Stand.

Our new and old ideas, worked out with brand new Machinery and Tools at our own new works, in the busy city of Newark, New Jersey, have given us a standard of MECHANICAL EXCELLENCE, Minimum of Friction, Maximum of Durability, and range of work, never heretofore reached in the Sewing Machine world.

TO THIS STATEMENT AND THE MACHINE ITSELF

We invite the attention of all, especially those having high mechanical skill or observation. N. B.—All Machines fully warranted.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

LADIES, USE "DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.

—We would esteem it an especial favor if every friend of the Reporter would send us the name of at least one subscriber, with the Cash—for three months, 50 cents; six months $1,00, and one year $2. Reader, won't you try and do us this little favor, and will repay you by improving the Reporter." Send us the names of six new subscribers, with the Cash, and we will send you the Reporter one year free.

BREONS' HOTEL,
MILROY, PA.

The best table and bar, and excellent stabling for horses. Also a fine resort for summer boarders. Buss to depot, and daily stages to Centre county. Charges reasonable. GEO. BREON, Prop'r.

J. ZELLER & SON

DRUGGISTS

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c. &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicr purposes always kept. may 31, 72.

BEATTY PIANO!

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.

From Jas. F. Regan, firm Regan & Carter, publishers Daily and Weekly Tribune, Jefferson City, Mo., after receiving a $700 instrument, says:

"Piano reached us in good condition. I am well pleased with it. It is all you represent it to be."

From E. R. Baldridge, Bennington Furnace, Pa., after receiving a $700 piano.

"Beatty" received 4th inst., all O. K., and comes fully up to your representation, and exceeds our expectations. While I don't profess to be a judge in the matter, Mrs. B. does, and pronounces it of very sweet tone; and is very much pleased with it."

Best inducements ever offered. Money refunded upon return of Piano and freight charges paid by me (D. F. Beatty) both ways if unsatisfactory, after a test trial of five days. Piano warranted for six years. Agents wanted. Send for catalogue. Address, D. F. BEATTY,
Washington, New Jersey.

CENTRE HALL

Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER.

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tenron Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere

Simon Haines,

CENTRE HALL.

Manufacturer of

Carriages,
Buggies,
Wagons, &c.

Of every description; running gear for all kinds of vehicles, made to order, and in first class manner. Being a practical mechanic, I would WARRANT ALL WORK to give satisfaction. Repairing promptly attended to at the lowest rates.

Undertaking,

Coffins of all styles made on shortest notice. The business of undertaking attended to in all branches. Respectfully solicits a share public patronage. 9 sept y

W. A. CURRY,

Boot & Shoe Maker,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a call. feb 13 1y

BEATTY PIANO!

Grand, Square and Upright.

From Geo. E. Letcher, firm of Wm. H. Letcher & Bro., Bankers, Fayette, Ohio.

"We received the piano and think it a very fine-toned one out here. Waited a short time to give it a good test. If you wish a word in favor of it we will cheerfully give it."

James R. Brown, Esq., Edwardsville, Ill., says:

"The

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY AUG. 31, 1876.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sect. H. P. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 337, F. A. M., meets on Monday evenings on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. T. ALEXANDER, Sect. W. R. MINGLE, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P. of H., meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

Y. M. C. A. of Centre Hall, meets in the basement of the Lutheran church, as follows: DEVOTIONAL MEETINGS, 2nd and 4th Friday evenings of each month. YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER MEETING, 1st and 3rd Friday evenings. BUSINESS MEETINGS, the 5th Friday evening of all months having five Fridays.
M. DEMUTH, President. W. A. KRISE, Secretary.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us Items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of five new Subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞Subscribers to the REPORTER, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

——Judge Irvin occupied the seat of Judge Love, dec'd, in court this week. He makes a pretty creditable looking associate aside of his Honor, Judge Orvis, and will undoubtedly fill the position satisfactorily.

——The best thing a man can do is to buy his groceries where he can get the purest and best. Go to Seehlers, in the Bush house block.

——The Aaronsburgers have petitioned for a road from the east end of that town, south, to intersect at or near Swarta's sawmill with the new road from Millheim to the Forks.

——The young men of the Loop, determined not to be behind other localities, have organized a brass band and we are informed are in possession of their instruments already. We expect good blowing from them, as there is undoubtedly good material there for a band.

——Newman, the great clothing man of Bellefonte, is on the war path, and has issued his proclamation. Let the enemy beware, Newman will be the death of high prices. Read his letter.

A pick-pocket, working in a crowd one dark night, relieved one man of a well-filled envelope that he thought might possibly contain valuable papers. When he came to examine it he found it to be a "Domestic Paper Fashion."

——It is said that there are investments of $700,000,000 in the railroads of the United States that do not pay a dollar of income to the holders of the stock and bonds. We have about $1000 in the L. C. & S. C. railroad, and this is a crumb of comfort to us and our fellow stockholders. Well, just as we expected. But we'll be satisfied soon as we hear the locomotive's whistle echo through our valley. Not to be disappointed in our expectations, is some satisfaction. It shows clear judgment, you know.

——The Sprucetown Sabbath School will hold a Festival on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon and evening, Sept. 8 and 9, to which all are invited. All kinds of refreshments will be had. Proceeds for the purchase of a church bell.

——The most unconcerned men about an important matter, are the present presidential candidates—they don't care if Seehler & Co., do sell the best canned fruits, coffees, teas, sugars, or other groceries, only so they gain the white house. Seehler's great grocery is a matter then second to the white house with them.

——Last week's Republican announced the following republican names as candidates for Assembly: George N. Boal, of Potter; P. T. Musser of Aaronsburg; Wm. McFarlane, of Harris; George Zeigler of Philipsburg; S. O. M'Curdy of Penn, and John D. Foot of Penn. Quite a string, and the best we can advise is, to form a local legislature, and go through the motions, as the nearest thing to a real one which none of them will reach.

——Mr. James Waugh, of Logan's Gap in Gregg township, tells us he has fourteen stalks of oats from a single grain of seed. Seven of these have heads measuring from 16 to 17 inches in length. The heads of the other seven sprouts are only a few inches in length. This is a large yield from a single grain. Who can report better?

——J. G. Kurtz, Milton, has been granted a patent for an elevator.

——A grand pic nic will be held in the grove at Gordon's mill near Hecla furnace on 2nd Sept. Three Sabbath schools and three Granges together with the Rebersburg band will be present. Addresses to the schools in the forenoon and to the grangers in the afternoon, also a tubrace at 3 o'clock on the milldam.

——George Bearly has sold his farm in Nittany valley to James Gramly at $125 per acre.

——The pleasantest face around here just now is that of our good natured neighbor, "Judge" Odenkirk, lately Uncle George Odenkirk. If Uncle George should get on the bench—and he'd not look bad there—and there was a railroad suit on trial, we'd rather not be the railroad company.

——Court was largely attended this week—particularly from Centre Hall. Judge Orvis presided with associates Irvin and Dorp. Our neighbor J. Henry Keller was forman of the grand jury. The first case taken up was C. F. Herlacher against George Durst for conspiracy. Tuesday forenoon was occupied with the examination of witnesses for the prosecution when it was ascertained that Cloyd Martz and John From important witnesses, had purposely absented themselves, which put a stop to further proceedings; the jury was discharged, and the case will go over to next term.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—Some of my competitors in order to injure me have circulated false and slanderous reports, and that I was only going to stay a few weeks and then leave. I stamp all such assertions as vile slanders and falsehoods. I came to Bellefonte to make it my home and to sell to the community clothing and everything in my line and at such low prices as to defy competition. I will therefore hereafter as well as now sell you goods lower than the lowest. Quick sales and small profits and just dealings to all is my motto. I will sell you a good Winter suit for $6.00 a good white shirt linen bosom at 75 cts. and everything else just as low in proportion. Be sure and call on me when in town and satisfy yourself that what I say is the plain truth.
Awaiting an early call,
I remain yours, J. NEWMAN, Jr.
New Eagle Clothing Hall Sands Building, Allegheny St. Bellefonte.

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick will be kept on hand for sale at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.
Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers.
17 aug tf. D. W. ZERBE.

——Ohio Stoneware, all shapes and sizes, wholesale to merchants, and at retail, at Seehler's in the Bush house block.

From the many flattering testimonials we have read, paying tribute to the Beatty Piano, and Beatty's Golden Tongue Organs, we are constrained to recommend them to any persons contemplating purchasing an instrument of either description. Address the manufacturer and proprietor, Daniel F Beatty, Washington, N J., for any information respecting the same. See advertisement. 1m

——We have tried Bower's Mead at Zeller's Drug Store and it is just as good as they say it is—just the thing for a warm day—cooling and delightful. 4t.

J. S. MILLER, Fashionable Tailor, Aaronsburg. Shop few doors west of Dr. Musser's 4may tf

Reporter for the campaign only 40cts.

REBERSBURG & VICINITY.

The Potato crop a failure.
Huckleberries in great abundance.
Apples can hardly be given away.
Farmers are busy sowing their grain.
The Camp meeting fever is abating.
Work on the Lutheran church was resumed and swift progress is made. The building is to be under roof this fall.

We learn that David Yoder is suffering very much from a wound he received by some accident a few months ago. He had his leg broken and it is doubtful whether he will ever have the right use of it.

Jonathan Ruhl, who was thought dying several times, is getting along slowly. It is thought that his skull was fractured more seriously than what was at first apprehended.

A few days ago, while Philip Gramley was engaged with his team on a piece of new ground it so happened that the wagon got control of the horses and rolled down a steep bank smashing it considerably. Philip managed to save himself and team which was more of a miracle than sleight of hand.

Last Saturday evening while Jacob Shultz was driving through town, his horse took fright, and a minute afterwards he had him on Daniel Dubbe's pale fence, with both shafts broken off and dash of wagon butted out. No one was seriously hurt, but Mr. D. mourns for one of the maple trees that was broken off.

By the way it affords us much pleasure to learn of at least one more who loves to be called "New Mode" of course we will not disown the "child" but wish he would be so kind and not forget the 'junior' after our 'sobriquet' when he writes again.

Some person stole a pair of shoulders and ham from Messrs Jerome and John Meyer. The course of its whereabouts is pretty well suspected, hence mum.
HEW MOR SR.

For the Reporter.

SELLE DREISICH IN PENNTAWN. SHIP.

LERER EDITOR REPORTER:—Wenn du aum druwel gehst un sucht e wenig noch in der alte History, wirst du finne das under alte Remische Republik e mol 80 Menner ware, die s' land gsevd hen mit ihrem Patriotism. Justament so is mit uns dreisich in Penntaunship. Stike mir net zusamme, so is die Union verlore. Just wie wir Grant leit ware, so sin mer now Hayes un Wheeler leit. Vor e paar Johr zurik ware mer noch 38; in der zeit sin aber 5 weggezoge, 2 sin dod un eaner is—do machts uns e wenig stottere—so wewe-weg ge-ge-gegange, er treibt nau e Fuhr in anndre Camp, wie er do ausmachi kenne mer really net sage. Dreisich misse mer bleive, net wenicher, werde mer awer mehner so is um so besser. Wir hen Menner unner uns, die sin Number One. Do is e mol der John Dreifus, der Jack Sneckeder, der Bill Barbarossa, der Gost Ersebeis, der Sam. Makisy, auch der alte Unkel Ehrlich, de George Uhrezwinker un de alte Sam. Spotto kenne mer noch brauche. Vor e weil zurik hen mer e Club meetinig zusamme gerufe un just wu mer dra ware ans Butschere zu gehne, hen uns die Messer gfehlt, un mer hen even net mehner ausgricht krickt als dass mer mit emme commono Dischmesser en demokratisch Condidat fir Assembly zur Noth hen abischlochte kenne. Fir der grosse Job awer hats' committe fir ebsoners gros Butchermesser an de Simon Cameron gschriewe, in seiner Answer hebst awer, er het ke Messer von der Line, awer sei Sohn der Don in Washington kenn uns mit eniger sort Butschermesser sude, wir machte an ihn shreiwe. Wss ihn selwert angeh, so halt er von der Messer line nur klene Artikel, sio sele awer proof. Vor e weil zurik het er ens provirt an era Klagschrift wegome Postmasjer un dis Messer het des Babier radical in der mit von enaner gschnitte. Wege sellem grose Butschermesser is now vom Committee an de Don gschriewee worre, un ich daut gor net, dass er uns alleweg satisfeit. Es gibt anyhow en verdolitte Job, so grose Gedier wie de Tilden un Hendricks abzuschlachte awer wir verlasse uns uf de Don un sei Messeritssortment.

Fir desmol will ich gai Brief close un noch der Convention mehner screiwe.
Dei Freind,
MIK OHRESCHLITZER.

A CIVIL HERO IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Philadelphia Times makes a very effective point against the brandishers of the Southern bloody shirt with the terrible story of the "Molly Maguires" in the Pennsylvania Coal Regions, which has recently been revealed in all the length and breadth and height and depth of its amazing wickedness by a citizen of Pennsylvania, the Hon. Franklin B. Gowen, in a speech delivered by him at the trial for murder of a member of that association. The point made by the Times is well worth making, for if a local conflict in some Southern State between black men and white men is to justify the suspension of local self-government in that State by the Federal power, much more ought local self-government to be suspended in Pennsylvania by the Federal power when it is proved, as Mr. Gowen has proved, that in at least one county of that great State an organization founded upon murder as a means of terrorism "has for twenty years hung like a pall over the people," an organization actually powerful enough to put its members stained with innocent blood into political offices of trust and importance, and to make red-handed assassins "high constables, chiefs of police and "candidates for seats on the judicial bench "itself.

But there are other aspects also in which this extraordinary apocalypse, of crime deserves to be brought more fully to the attention of the country, Considered simply as a dark romance of real life, enacted almost at our very doors, the tale is of the most thrilling interest and of the most momentous significance.

"The evil that men do lives after them." Out of the tyranny and injustice inflicted upon Ireland in the worst periods of English rule over that unhappy island, grew up the secret association of the Irish Ribbonmen, formed to intimidate the agents and bailiffs of non- resident land holders, and the constabulary called in to aid them in collecting the rents of the land, and out of this association, again, grew up in the Pennsylvania coal regions the dark conspiracy of the Pennsylvania "Molly Maguires," bent on obtaining control by terrorism and violence of all the interests of the region in which it was established. It is startling now to know how great a success—and for how long a time—this nefarious conspiracy attained. "Let us look," said Mr. Gowen, addressing a jury in Schuylkill County, only six weeks ago, while yet the jubilee of the American Centennial was celebrating—"let us look to "society in this county as it was three "months ago, when men retired to their "homes at 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening, "and no one ventured beyond the pre- "cincts of his own door; when every man "engaged in any enterprise of magnitude, "or connected with industrial pursuits, "left his home in the morning with his "hand upon his pistol, unknowing whether he would again return alive; when "the very foundations of society were being overturned; when the administration of justice, which should always be "regarded with reverence, had almost "sunk into contempt; when men doubted "whether it was in the power of organized society to protect their lives and to "secure their property."

And this was said, remember, not of Maina in the Peloponnesus, nor of the land of the Thugs, nor of Sicily, cursed with the atrocious *mafia*, but of the commonwealth founded by William Penn, and of the earliest historical seat of American independence and American nationality! That the picture is in no respect overcharged, appears only too plainly from the simple recital of the facts in the particular case of murder which the author of the picture was then pressing to a conviction, in the presence of a court-room filled, as he knew and as the Judge knew and as the jury knew, with members of the very association he was assailing. These facts can not be better stated than in Mr. Gowen's own nervous language:

"On the 1st of September, 1875, Thomas Sanger, a young English boss miner, a man between thirty and forty years of age, who, so far as we know, may not have had an enemy in the world, left his house in the morning to go to his daily work. If there is anything which should be accorded to a member of a free government, if there is any right which the humblest man in this country should possess it is the right to labor for the support of his family without hindrance or molestation from any one. Going forward and onward in the performance of his duty, and the prosecution of his daily work, this man was confronted by one of an armed band of five assassins. He was shot in the arm. He turned to run around a house in the neighborhood, and he was there confronted by another of those miscreants who had been sent to intercept him. He again turned and stumbled upon the ground; and then, when the foremost of this band of assassins came up to him, as he lay upon the ground, he discharged his revolver into him, and another turned him, as he lay upon his face, over upon his back, so that he could expose a deadly part for his aim, and then, with calm deliberation, selected a vital spot and shot him as he lay prostrate upon the ground. His wife, from whom he had just parted, hearing his cries, rushed out and reached her husband only in time to hear his last faltering accents: "Kiss me, Sarah, for I am dying."'

What must have been the condition of a community in which such a crime as this could be thus deliberately, coolly and openly committed? And what credit and respect does not the man deserve who finding himself in such a community, and knowing well that his own position and connections marked him out for the special watchfulness of the villians by whom crimes like this were planned and executed to terrify it into submission, coolly and resolutely set himself at work to punish their authors and to put a stop to them forever?

This Mr. Gowen did—quietly, silently, with an unfaltering purpose, guided by a cool and unwavering intelligence. How he achieved his great object, by what a judicious selection alike of his methods and of his instruments, our limits forbid us at all adequately to recite. Suffice it that the work he set himself to do has been done. Suffice it that after carrying his life literally in his hands for years, and following up the dreadful secrets of the organization he was dealing with through endless mazes of cunning and in the face of incessant perils, he found himself as the prosecutor of the assassins of poor Thomas Sanger able to stand at last calmly up in his place and to address the crowded audience of the court-room in these memorable words, looking fearlessly, as he spoke, into the glowing faces which glared out upon him on every side:

"To-day I give you notice that there is no part of this county that is not as safe as the aisle in which I stand here now. Is there a man in this audience, looking at me now, and hearing me denounce this association, who longs to point his pistol at me? I tell him that he has as good a chance here as he will ever have again. I tell him that it is just as safe to-day to murder in the temple of justice as it is in the secret ravines of the mountains, or within the silent shadows of the woods. I tell him that human life is safe. I tell him that the members of his society, whom we desire to convict, all, save one or two, are either safely lodged within the walls of your prison or are fugitives from justice but almost within the grasp of the detectives who are upon their heels. I tell him that if there is another murder in this county, committed by this organization, every one of the 500 members of the order in this county, or out of it, who connives at it, will be guilty of murder in the first degree, and can be hanged by the neck until he is dead not by vigilance committees, but according to the solemn forms of justice, after being defended by able and experienced counsel; and I tell him that if there is another murder in this county by this society there will be an inquisition for blood with which nothing that has been known in the annals of criminal jurisprudence can compare."

The event justified this simply magnificent assertion of the victory of Law, defended and maintained by a civil hero who dared to do his duty. The particular murderer before him left the dock convicted and made ready for the halter.

The confederates of that murderer, men high in local authority some of them, denounced in the open Court, and by name, know to-day and tremble at the knowledge that the avenger of blood is upon their track. The pall which hung over the county has been rent asunder; and when the historian of our times sets down with averted face the shame and evil of the day he will record, too, with a redeeming throb of pride and hope for human nature, the unshaken faith of this true and high-hearted citizen in the eternal principles of social order the unfaltering and intelligent devotion with which he fought the battle of those principles, and the noble victory which has crowned his efforts and rewarded his endurance.

——M'Farlane and Ziegler is the "strong team" of the republicans that they expect to jerk them out of the mud. The'll have to do heavier pulling then heretofore in this county even to come up to a splash.

The radicals of New York have nominated Gen. E. D. Morgan for governor.

COUNTY LETTING.

Commissioners Office,
Bellefonte, Aug 16, 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Saturday the 16th day of September, at 12 o'clock, p. m. of said day, for the masonry on Stonework of abutments for a bridge across Penns Creek, to be built near Karstetter's Saw Mill at the L. C. & S. C. Railroad. Plans and specifications can be seen at this office.
By order of the Board.
J. S. BARNHART,
aug24 d Clerk to Commissioners.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of W. W. Love, late of Potter twp., dec'd, have been granted to Jane Love and G. M. Boal, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
JANE LOVE,
24 aug 6t G. M. BOAL.
Administrators.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business at Centre Hall has been mutually dissolved. The books of the firm will be found at the old stand in the hands of John C. Miller, where all knowing themselves indebted will please call for settlement.
J. K. MILLER.
JOHN C. MILLER.

NOTICE.—The store heretofore carried on by the above firm will be continued at the old stand, in all its branches by the undersigned. JOHN C. MILLER.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

IN COLLEGE TWP., CENTRE CO., PA., on the line of the Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad.

A Valuable Farm

containing 110 acres, more or less. There is also Ten acres of valuable Timber, which the purchaser could have if desired. The farm is well fenced and well watered, Cedar creek running through the place. The buildings on the place consist of a large

Two-Story Stone House,

spring-house, barn and all other necessary outbuildings. There is on the place a

Nice Lot of Fine Fruit Trees.

Near the place are several manufactories, and shops of all kinds convenient. It is expected that the depot will be located on lands adjoining.
For particulars, address
J. S. FOSTER,
17 aug tf. Boalsburg.

Henry Reinhart.

WOODWARD.

UNDERTAKER.

Coffins of all styles made on shortest notice. Undertaking strictly attended to.
Charges reasonable. 17 aug y.

TURKEY.

A Sanguinary Battle—the Turks Repulsed Along the Whole Line.

Belgrade, August 24.—The Turks yesterday made three desperate attacks on the Servian positions at Alexinatz, and some of the Servian battalions lost more than quarter of their strength. Several Russian officers were killed. The Turks also lost heavily, being exposed to the cross fire of the artillery from entrenchments. General Tchernayeff, who commanded the Servians in person, succeeded in repulsing the Turks on each occasion. The Turks renewed the attack early this morning and were repulsed along the whole line and fell back two kilometres. General Tchernayeff is understood to have decided in the event of defeat to fall back on Deligrad. Czerna, on the Morava river, has also been fortified as the third line of defence. If General Tchernayeff is successful he will advance on Nisch in the direction of which the Servian General Marvatovich is now advancing. General Tchernayeff telegraphs to Prince Milan as follows: Our affairs are not progressing badly. The Turks have evacuated the line of the Timok but still occupy Sartschler.

THE SIOUX WAR.

The Indians Repulsed—Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

St. Paul, Aug. 23.—Despatches just received from the commanding officer at standing Rock says: Indians from Sitting Bull's camp report a terrible battle between him and Terry and Crook's forces. The Indians were repulsed and have scattered. Terry and Crook, however, are reported having sustained quite as heavy losses as the Indians.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, August 26.—Flour extra $4 00@4 75 Minn family 5 50 Wheat, amber 1 18@1 25 do white western 1 22 Corn mixed 53@56 yellow 56 Oats, Western mixed 42@43 Petroleum, refined 21¼.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, August 26.—Flour common to choice $4 25@6 00 good to fancy 5 25@5 62½ Wheat October 93¾ seller September 92¼ Corn seller August 44 seller September 42¾ Oats seller Sept. 31¼ seller October 30¼ Rye 57 Barley seller August 77.

MILROY MARKETS, corrected weekly by D. Shelmire.

Clover Seed $8 00 to $8 50.
Beef $6 to $7 00 per 100 lbs.
Corn 45c to 50c.
Rye 60c to 70
Soft Nova Scotia Plaster $8; ground $10 per ton.
White Wheat $1 25 to $1 30.
Red $1 25 to $1 30.
Barley 70c to 75.
Timothy $2 to 2 50.
Plaster in Stone $7 75 to $8.
Salt 1 40 to 1 50.
Oats 32c to 35c.
Potatoes 25c to 30c.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 20 Red 120.....Rye 75
Corn ears 40, 45. Oats 32.....Barley 90, 70.....Clover seed 5,50.....Potatoes 30
Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 06
Butter 20.....Eggs 15. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 10.....Ham 15.
Lard per pound 8 cents.....Buckwheat 65 cts.....Flour per barrel retail 7,00...
Nova Scotia plaster $11 50. Cayuga plaster $9,50 per 2000 lbs. Shelled corn 45 to 50

A CHOICE FARM and HOUSE and LOT FOR SALE.

Will be exposed to public sale, Sept. 9, next, the following described property, at the late residence of John Emmert, dec'd, situate in Harris township, Centre County, one FARM, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres, more or less, bounded by lands of B. Eyerhart, dec'd, James Glenn, McFarlen, Dr. Henderson, dec'd and others. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water running through the farm and within thirty yards of the barn, also, a well of never failing water at the house, with a pump in it. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, two stories high, almost new; a frame bank barn, forty five by eighty feet and all other necessary out buildings. This is one of the best producing farms in this section for all kinds of grain; it is all limestone land. A large ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises.

For particulars inquire of Wm. Wertz on the farm. Also one House and lot Situated in Boalsburg, Centre co., the house is two stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary outbuildings also a good stable, a never failing well of water with good pump. The lot is well set with fruit trees of best quality.

Also two acres and 132 perches of excellent land situate near the German Reformed church in Boalsburg within two squares of above house.
JOSIAH NEFF, Executor of J. Emmert, dec'd.
N. B.—Above property can be bought as a whole or in part at private or public sale. 3aug

Centennial Store.

At Potters Mills.

L. B. McENTIRE

has just returned from Philadelphia with a large and well selected stock of

Cheap Goods,

which he offers CHEAP FOR CASH or country Produce, also a large stock of LADIE'S, GENT'S, and CHILDREN'S Shoes, Gaiters as low as $1.25 per pair, and all other goods in proportion. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Linens, Embroideries, White Goods, Laces, Notions and FANCY GOODS, strictly first-class goods below the usual prices. His Grocery Department consists of the

Cheapest and Best Quality of Groceries

in Penns Valley. Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Spices, Canned Fruits, Crackers, Cheese, and Dried Fruits etc. Queensware, Hardware Wood and Willowware and Oilcloths of every description. Hats, caps, Drugs, Oil and Paints, also Cigars, Tobacco and Confectionaries. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, also highest price paid.

Also—Ladies will find a full line of millinery goods, comprising the latest styles.

I thank the people of Penns Valley for their liberal patronage. 18 my 6m

CENTRE HALL

Furniture Rooms!

EZRA KRUMBINE,

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county he has bough t out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and has reduced the prices. They have constantly on hand and make to order
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS
TABLES, &c., &c.
Their stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under their own immediate supervison, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.
Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 26 feb. 1y

A NEW IDEA!

SOMETHING FOR ALL.

Being an axiom acknowledged by all, that the cash system, (or pay as you go,) is the most pleasant and safest,—as an incentive to more fully establish *that* system,—the undersigned therefore offer to the public a Premium of 50 cts. in Goods, on bills to the amount of $5.00, and 50 cts premium on all bills increased to the amount of $5.00, etc. (viz. on a bill to the amount of $10.00, we will pay $1.00 premium, in goods, for Cash or Produce.

We have READY MADE CLOTHING which we offer at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
for Cash.

We thank our patrons for past patronage and all who will avail themselves of the inducement presented.
STROHM & SWARTZ,
29 Jun 3m. Churchville.

HORRIBLE MASACRE OF THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE BY THE TURKS.

London, August 23.—A special despatch from the Bucharest correspondent of the Daily News, who accompanied Mr. Schuyler in his tour of investigation says Mr. Baring's report of sixty villages burned and 12,000 persons killed by the Turks in Bulgaria does not include the outrages committed in the district north of the Balkans, nor in the district of Sophia.

Forty villages were burned north of the Balkans, and seventy south. Mr. Schuyler has not completed his investigation, but he estimates the number of the killed at sixty thousand in the district of Philippopolis alone.

The regular troops are more cruel than the Bashi Bazouks. No doubt the massacres were committed with the sanction of the authorities. Outrages continue to occur. The governor of Philippopolis wants cavalry to quell the Mussulmans.

Mr. Schuyler thinks there is immediate danger of additional massacres. He will suggest to his government the following measures:

The hanging of four leaders in these atrocities, the disarming of the Mussulmans and the rebuilding of the burnt villages at government expense. As these measures cannot be left to the authorities Mr. Schuyler will propose a foreign commission to see that this be executed.

DEATHS.

At Aaronsburg, last week, Mrs. Stover, wife of Mr. Isaac Stover.

At Aaronsburg, on 26 a child of B. F. Philips, aged several years.

In Haines tp., on 27, August, Mary wife of David Horner, aged 71 years, 2 months, and 7 days.

At Aaronsburg, on 24, Catherine, widow of Col. Jacob E. Stover, aged 84 years 6 months, and 3 days.

On 26 July, near Farmer's Mill's of Cholera infantum, Arthur Franklin, son of Wm. H. & Mary A. Smith, aged one day less than 7 months.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you FREE of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, Bible house, New York city. 20 apr 6m.

J. & J. HARRIS,

NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS,

Paints

OILS, ETC.,

J. & J. HARRIS,
Bellefonte.

CENTENNIAL

AT CENTRE HALL,

AT

Wolf's Old Stand.

Magnificent Stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

One Price! Low Price!

POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.

A LARGE STOCK OF

READY - MADE CLOTHING

constantly on hand. Look at the figures:

Good Cassimere Suits, $10.00
Good Cassimere Coats, $5.00

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.

Remember, we have but one price for everyone.

WM. WOLF.

HARDWARE and STOVES

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.,
(Successors to WILSON & HICKS,)

will sell HARDWARE, STOVES, Saddlery, Coach-makers' Material, Builders Hardware, of all kinds, Paints, Oils, &c. Nails, Iron and Glass a specialty, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Childrens' Carriages, Shovel Plows, Cutting Boxes, etc. We have the best COOK STOVES and RANGES in the Market, and warrant them to be good. We keep all repairs for same, and will sell lower than elsewhere. Any one in this county, building, or dealing in this line of goods, will pay them to come and see us.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BROTHER,
Bellefonte, Pa.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.—The undersigned is now prepared to sell Brick at his kilns at Centre Hall to suit purchasers, at reasonable rates, also to furnish or contract Brickwork. S. S. FARNER
7 oct y

JOHN F. ALEXANDER, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Centre Hall and vicinity. Consultation in English or German. Has a full line of instruments for extracting teeth, Office and residence in the Luth. parsonage. 27feb tf

To the Working Class.—We can furnish you employment at which you can make very large pay, in your own localities, without being away from home over night. Agents wanted in every town and county to take subscribers for The Centennial Record, the largest publication in the United States—is pages, 64 columns. Elegantly Illustrated. Terms only $1 per year. The Record is devoted to whatever is of interest connected with the Centennial year. The Great Exhibition at Philadelphia is fully illustrated in detail. Everybody wants it. The whole people feel a great interest in their Country's Centennial Birthday, and want to know all about it. An elegant patriotic engrav drawing premium picture is presented free to each subscriber. It is entitled, "In remembrance of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States." Size, 22 by 28 inches. Any one can become a successful agent, for but show the paper and picture and hundreds of subscribers are easily obtained everywhere. There is no business that will pay like that at present. We have many agents who are making as high as $20 per day and upwards. Now is the time; don't delay. Remember it costs nothing to give the business a trial. Send for our circulars, terms, and sample copy of paper, which are sent free to all who apply; do it to-day. Complete outfit free to those who decide to engage. Farmers and mechanics, and their sons and daughters make the very best of agents. Address,
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NEXT DOOR TO THE DESCHNER GUN STORE.)

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Apr 22

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CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
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Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell.
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CUMMINGS HOUSE
Co.
Bellefonte, PA.
ISAAC MILLER, Proprietor.
The Cummings House, on Bishop street, is one of the largest and best located hotels in the county. It has the best stables in the place, has an excellent livery attached and every attention will be paid guests. No pains will be spared to make it a pleasant and agreeable stopping place for the public. Boarding by the day or week, and rates charged will always be found very low. jlane 18

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
D. JOHNSON & SONS.
This well known hotel, situate in the business portion of the town, has been thoroughly renovated, repainted and furnished new. It will be the aim of the proprietors to make it a pleasant House for those who may favor them with their patronage. A free carriage in readiness to depot, and the best stables in town are connected with the House. 22apr

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Belletonte Pa.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22 6mf.

FURNITURE.

JOHN BRECHBILL,

in his elegant New Rooms, Spring street Bellefonte.

Has on hand a splendid assortment o HOUSE FURNITURE from the commonest to the most elegant.

CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SETS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WOOL MATTRESSES, HAIR MATTRESSES,

and anything wanted in the line of his business—homemade and city work. Also, he has made a speciality and keeps on hand, the largest and finest stock of

WALL PAPER.

Goods sold at reasonable rates, wholesale and retail. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. feb6-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. may 14'69

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND

Panic Prices.

H. A. LARRIMER.

at the old Centre Hill stand.
Just opening a Stock of

NEW GOODS,

OLD FASHIONED PRICES!

A large variety of
Ladies Dress Goods
Great Bargains in
Muslins and Calicoes.
Ready-made Clothing
Warranted to Suit.
His Cloths and Cassimers,
Cant be excelled
His Crocery Department,

Astonishes every one in assortment and low prices.

Syrup, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Canned fruits, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Cheese, and every other article belonging to the Grocery Department.

☞Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers look to your interest. One dollar saved is a dollar in pocket. Then call and see at what astonishingly low prices.

☞No trouble to show Goods.☜

Also the choicest FAMILY FLOUR always on hand. Apr. 15, y.

HENRY BOOZER,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in

HARNESS,

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Repairing of all kinds executed at short notice. 29 jun 6m.

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RECEIVE DEPOSITS, and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.

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Headquarters for Boots and Shoes!

JOHN POWERS,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

DIPLOMA
Awarded to John Powers for the best fine Boots exhibited at Centre County Fair for the year 1875.

MANUFACTORY

Opposite Bush House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

He keeps constantly on hand a full line of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

He is just opening the largest stock of Spring Goods ever brought to Bellefonte.

FINE SHOES

for ladies, kept constantly on hand.

Boots and Shoes for men and women, of all styles, qualities and prices, from the most costly to the cheapest, constantly kept on hand.

WE DEFY COMPETITION! either in quality or prices. Call and examine his new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and you will find it to your advantage. Apr21ly.

C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. may26 '74 tf.

Excelsior Cement.

The undersigned now manufactures Cement Warranted of a superior quality, at his kilns, near Pine Creek Mill, in Haines twp. This cement has already been used in large quantities upon the L. C. & S. C. R. R., and has been found highly satisfactory upon all jobs where it has been used, and is equal to any now manufactured for use in Cisterns, Water Pipes, or wherever either a good quality of Cement is desirable. This Cement has already been tested far and wide, and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Persons, therefore constructing Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, &c., will find it to their advantage to bear this in mind, and also that he warrants the article as represented. J. G. MEYER,
may31 tf Aaronsburg, Pa.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. may8 '72tf

W. F. REBER, Attorner-at-Law. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care in Clearfield or Centre county. Office with D. F. Fortney, Bellefonte.

EXTRAORDINARY Inducements to Cash Buyers.

We wish to say to the people of Penns Valley, that we have just opened and are now offering full lines of all goods that we deal in at such prices *that even defy comment, or competition.*

PRICE IS THE OBJECT.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is full of Bargains, at from Five dollars for a full Suit of Men's Clothing up to the finest Ready Made goods in town.

DRY GOODS

At such prices as will astonish you, Calicoes at 5 cents. Muslin at 6, 7 and 8 cents. Dress goods in all the newest styles from 10 cents per yard up to the best grades of Silk.

Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' Shoes at 1 dollar per pair. Misses' Shoes at 75 cents per pair. Men's Plow Shoes at $1.25. Men's Brogans at $1.25. In the

NOTION DE

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Recipes.

GUMBO.—Prepare fresh okra pods and ripe tomatoes in equal parts by measure; cook till soft; strain through a co'ander; add butter, pepper and salt; serve with slices of nice toasted bread.

CHERRY JAM.—To every pound of stoned cherries add half a pound of sugar and a gill of red currant juice. Boil the whole together until it stiffens, then put in jars; cover with egg paper when cold.

TO CAN RASPBERRIES.—Fill the can full of the berries, set them in a boiler of cold water, and bring the water to the boiling point. As the berries settle, add more till the juice reaches the top of the can, then seal. In this way the syrup is undiluted with water. Or put the berries in a stewpan with a little water, let them boil four or five minutes, dip into cans and seal up.

CAULIFLOWER PICKLE.—Select the closest and whitest flowers, pull them in bunches, spread them on earthen dishes, sprinkle salt on them; in three days put them in earthen jars, pour scalding salt water on them; let them stand six or eight hours, drain them carefully; then put them in glass cans, cover with vinegar and seal up tightly. Elder flowers and buds add a very high flavor to pickle and horseradish. Either the leaves or the root will keep pickles from molding.

DRIED RASPBERRIES.—These are among the choicest of our dried fruits, and may be prepared with comparatively little trouble. Pick them over carefully, spread them on earthen plates, cover with netting to keep insects away, and dry in the sun. Those who have hot-bed sashes may place clean boards under the sashes and on the boards put the berries. In this position they dry rapidly. In localities where raspberries abound, drying them may be made quite profitable, as they bring at wholesale from twenty-five to thirty-five cents a pound, and at retail from five to ten cents more. When dry, they may be put in paper bags, tied tightly, and kept in a room clean, cool and dry.

TO CLEAN IRON KETTLES.—The taste of iron which is communicated to food cooked in new iron vessels may be prevented by following the subjoined directions. Fill the vessel with ice day, pour over it boiling water until it is full, and let it boil all day, then empty the vessel and grease it thoroughly with clean fresh drippings of fresh lard; repeat the process until no more grease is absorbed, then wash it clean and use it two or three times for cooking fat meats. By that time anything can be cooked in it without being tinctured with the extract of iron.

A NEW WAY TO PREPARE CURRANT JELLY.—A recipe for making superior jelly without heat is given in a Parisian journal of chemistry, which may be worth trying for some of our readers. The currants are to be washed and squeezed in the usual way, and the juice placed in a stone or earthen vessel, and set away in a cool place in the cellar. In about twenty-four hours a considerable amount of froth will cover the surface, produced by fermentation, and this must be removed, and the whole strained again through the jelly bag, then weighed, and an equal weight of powdered white sugar is to be added. This is to be stirred constantly until entirely dissolved, and then put into jars, tied up tightly, and set away. At the end of another twenty-four hours a perfectly transparent jelly of the most satisfactory flavor will be formed, which will keep as long as if it had been cooked.

TO DRESS RAW TOMATOES.—Few persons take the little trouble it requires to make this common dish palatable. In the first place, carefully remove the peelings, either after scalding the fruit, or with a knife if time does not allow of their becoming perfectly cold before being used. Only perfectly ripe tomatoes should ever be eaten raw. Slice thin, and sprinkle generously with salt, more sparingly with black pepper, and to a dish holding one quart add a light tablespoonful of sugar to give a piquant zest to the whole. Lastly add a gill of best cider vinegar; although, if you would have a dish yet better suited to please an epicurean palate, you may add a teaspoonful of made mustard and two tablespoonfuls of rich sweet cream.

WATERMELON RIND PRESERVE.—Pare off the outside green rind, and lay it in cold water for four hours; then change the water, and put it on to boil. There should be enough of this fresh water to cover the fruit well. As soon as it has boiled five minutes, take it off, and put the rind in ginger tea, where it must remain all night. The next morning put it on, in fresh ginger tea, and let it boil until you can run a straw through the pieces. Take the rind out of the tea and cut it into small pieces an inch or two in length. Add the juice and rind of four lemons, and some sliced white race ginger for one large melon. Put one pound of sugar to one pound of fruit, and boil them together for one hour. The lemon peel should be cut thin, and boiled with the rind in ginger tea. Carefully remove the seeds from the slices of lemon, lest a bitter taste be imparted to the preserve.

Questions and Answers.

Is smoke any protection against frost?

According to the experience of several of the members, yes. Some months ago Dr. Sylvester, of Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y., told the American farmers' club how he saved the fruit of a valuable orchard by keeping smoldering fires near the trees. In France and Germany the production of clouds of smoke is a common appliance against frost. A plan recommended and said to be perfectly successful, which has gone the rounds in various scientific journals, consists in mixing gas tar, sawdust and old straw, and piling up this mixture in large heaps in the vineyards or orchards to be protected. This mixture remains inflammable in spite of all kinds of weather for more than a fortnight. When desired for use small heaps are made from these large ones, say about two feet in diameter, and distributed in and around the orchard. Once lighted they burn several hours, producing a dense smoke. The cloud thus raised about the vines or trees considerably decreases the radiation from the ground, and therefore prevents frost, which is most liable toward morning during the spring nights, when it does its greatest harm to the swelling buds.

How prevent earthworms from entering plant and flowerpots?

Place a piece of perforated metal over the holes beneath the drainage material used. To kill them, water as hot as can be endured by the hand is advised; it kills them at once and does not injure the roots of the plants. Indeed, the use of water quite warm to the hand for plants is fast coming to be a common practice. The contents of the teapot are also efficacious in plant growth.

What will clear house plants from lice?

A few drops of carbolic acid in a pint of water.

Which is the simplest method of removing warts from cows' teats?

Mix three-quarters of an ounce of nitric acid, one-quarter of an ounce of muriatic acid and one scruple of ammonia together; apply it by dropping it from a sharp stick, one drop at a time, on each wart until enough has dropped on to penetrate them.

When selecting fowls for eggs alone, what rules are given?

When buying fowls for producing eggs only, choose when you can, of course, the non-setters; but if you must use the common fowls, select those of medium size, with dark colored beaks, clean, close feathers, and bright red combs. Avoid all fowls having light, yellow bills, paleness about the eyes, and ruffled necks, that walk about in a clumsy, jerky fashion, as they will almost invariably prove sickly, and will lay hardly eggs enough to pay for their keeping. Avoid also an extra large fowl, and an uncommonly small one. Fowls with darkish beaks are usually good layers, because they are always healthy.

Fruit Garden.

Pinch dwarf trees into shape and thin out the fruit when it is too thick.

Raspberries that have done bearing should have the old fruiting canes cut out and burned; leave but three or four of the new canes, which should be cut back at the height of four or five feet, and the laterals to eighteen inches.

If more blackberries are raised than can be used in the family, or sold, a supply should be dried for winter. Never pluck until fully ripe, as some varieties turn black long before they are fit to eat.

If the grape canes have been properly tied up and pinched back, they will not require much attention now except a little pinching off of the laterals and the ends of the growing canes. If mildew makes its appearance, dust the vines with sulphur. Hand pick caterpillars and other insects. If fine bunches are desired for exhibition, remove all imperfect berries and thin the others with a pair of a sharp-pointed scissors. Young vines should be kept tied to stakes or trellises, and all surplus shoots removed.

Set out new strawberry beds with runners that have been struck in pots, and keep the old beds clear of weeds. Where young plants are not needed, cut the runners as often as necessary.—*Agriculturist.*

Coincidences of the Present and Former Presidential Campaigns.

The Republican candidate for President, Gen. Hayes, and the present President, Gen Grant, are both natives of the same State, Ohio.

The last two Presidents, Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Grant, both hailed from the same State, Illinois, at the time of their election; and we came near having a third Republican candidate, Mr. Washburne, not only from the same State with Gen. Grant, but from the same town, Galena.

Mr. Conklin, a leading Republican candidate for the nomination, and Mr. Seymour, a leading Democratic candidate for for his own peremptory declination, are both residents of Utica, N. Y., and are brothers-in-law.

The four latest Democratic nominees, McClellan, Seymour, Greeley and Tilden, have all hailed from New York.

In early times we had three successive Presidents—Jefferson, Madison and Monroe—from the same State, Virginia, from which another President, Washington, had previously been taken.

Of the first six Presidents, four were from Virginia, and two—the Adamses, father and son—from Massachusetts.

The old and great State of New York has never had but one President—Martin Van Buren—and that one only for a single term. We mean only one President elected to the office; for, although Fillmore served as President, he was only elected Vice-President.

Seven Presidents—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler and Taylor—were natives of Virginia.

Tennessee has given us three Presidents, two of them Andrew J's.—though one of these, Andrew Jackson, was a native of North Carolina.

People differ entirely in opinion as to which State the next President will hail from; but we venture to predict it will be either from Ohio or New York.—*New York Ledger.*

The Tortures of a Turtle.

A big, green sea turtle splashed impatiently in the narrow limits of a large box in front of an eating house. One eye rested reflectively on a sign which announced that the turtle which to-day is, to-morrow is cut up and cast into the pot, while the other was closed as if in meditation. The turtle sighed, and a reporter leaned over the box and gently inquired:

"Why that sigh? Is it that you are thinking of the dark blue sea from whence you have been ruthlessly torn? Is it that you grieve for an absent turtle maiden, whose eyes had learned to light up with the fire of love at the sound of your gentle jaws as they clashed in greeting, or over whose cheek the soft rosy blush of affection came at the tender pressure of your flns?"

"Ah!" replies the turtle, "you will never know the anguish that rends this bosom. If thou wouldst list, I could tell thee a tale that would make thy heart bleed, of a family proud and distinguished, for noble blood courses in their veins, but I will not. I would have you know that my very shell creeps at the thought of the existence I have led for twenty years—to think that I, a well meaning turtle, should be forced into the life of a 'bunko steerer.'"

"What mean you?" said the reporter.

"Bend lower, while I whisper," said the turtle, in an excited voice; "they never cook me. Know that for twenty years I have done duty at this place, a few days to be stared at by little boys and gloated over by gourmands, anticipating a rare meal from my flesh, and then to be put in the cellar for a few days while the public eats soup made from veal and liver. I cannot stand this life long. It is bringing me in sorrow to the grave."

Here the turtle dashed a tear from his eye with his left fin, silently swallowed a fly, and retired into his shell to mourn alone.

Milk Poisoning in England.

At a meeting of the sanitary board of St. Pancras, Dr. Thomas Stevenson, medical officer of health, made some disclosures which have come under his notice in reference to the London milk supply, arising out of three cases of enteric fever, which had been reported as having occurred in well appointed houses in the Regent's park. One circumstance was common to the whole of these houses—namely, that the milk supply was from the same source, and the mother of one of the patients had complained that the milk was "dirty." He at once communicated with the milk vender, who declared that he had taken every care with his utensils and otherwise to prevent such a thing happening. Having stated that he had the milk direct from a country farm, Dr. Stevenson wrote to the medical officer of the district in which the farm is situated, and had received a reply to the effect that a more likely place for mischief to proceed from it was difficult to imagine. Until the last few days the cows on the farm had had access to a pond containing crude sewage, a culvert opening directly into it. The house of the farm was skirted with a sewage pit. There was also a shallow fifteen-feet surface well, containing only a few inches of filthy water, and from either of these sources came the water supply. The dairy of this "farm," so called, was simply an offset from the scullery of the house, badly ventilated. The farmer admitted that he not only supplied the vender who had the milk walk in Regent's park in question, but the medical officer had ascertained that he also supplied one of the largest refreshment contractors in London. The members of the sanitary board thanked Dr. Stevenson for his valuable report, which they considered of the highest importance. It was resolved to request the medical officer of health to further continue his investigations and report again at the next meeting.

A Forgery Test.

When light is passed through a liquid and then through a spectromicroscope certain bands of colors are absorbed, and by the comparison of solutions of known substances it is found that the particular position on the spectrum where the absorption takes place is constant for the same substance. In this way it is possible to say that human blood is contained in a liquid; also to point out colored inks, such as Prussian blue, carmine, aniline, etc. An application of these principles was recently made in court by Dr. Van der Weyde, in a case of counterfeiting a signature. The defense claimed that the certification was a forgery, and that the ink was not the same as that employed in the bank. Dr. Van der Weyde's tests, however, showed that the ink of the genuine writing and that of the alleged forged signature gave exactly the same absorption spectrum, hence the conclusions that in both instances the same ink was used. It remains to be seen what faith will be put by the court in the accuracy of this scientific test.

HERDING ON THE PLAINS.

A Greenhorn in the Saddle of a California Broncho—The Annual Rounding Up and Branding of Cattle.

The grazing facilities of Colorado, which are not interrupted the year round, even during the most severely intense colds of the winter, bring into pleasing prominence at this particular season the system of annual "round-ups," which bring such joy into the cow boys' and herders' hearts, and which are the Longchamps of the prairies for the stock growers' and the ranchmen's bronchos; for then they nerve themselves for miles on miles of swift riding and dexterous curvetting, and their only alternative is to answer with unfailing readiness every plunge of the spur and every check or turn of the rein. This whole Territory seems to be one vast pasture field for the hundreds of thousands of cattle that are owned and raised here. Good succulent hay, thick meadow, and huge tufts of buffalo grass are everywhere to be found, even beneath the snows, and upon these the cattle, horses, sheep, etc., subsist bountifully; in consequence no winter provender is provided, and stock is allowed to roam at will during the year, eating whatever congenial food the fields afford, drinking at the creeks, springs and rivers, and finding shelter in the ravines or valleys of the rolling prairies. Often a fierce storm sweeps thousands of head before it away to the Arkansas river on the south, or the Platte on the north, and not infrequently one man's herd will be found divided into portions one hundred miles apart. This renders it necessary that, in order to ascertain the increase, and for the purpose of branding calves, there should be an annual round-up of the cattle in each division or district, and a subsequent division of the same to the various owners.

I was much pleased the other day, says a correspondent, when Messrs. Iliff and Hittson, the cattle kings of the West, invited me to attend one of the annual round-ups of their stock. The cattle kings have their headquarters at Deer Trail, about fifty miles east of Denver, on the Kansas Pacific road. There are immense corrals for the cattle, attended by 200 laborers.

A mile or two below the settlement, in a beautiful little valley, the cattle were to be collected, and 200 or more hardy riders started over the prairies in all directions. Our party went on a lope to the springs and creeks to the south. The cattle could be seen everywhere on the hills and in the lowlands in herds of from fifty to five hundred, and they invariably broke and run at our approach. Then follows a spurt of speed that would rattle anybody but a cowboy to death in his saddle. Up the sides of the rolling hills and down the other; helter-skelter across the intervening prairie lands; now and then dashing across the dried bed of a creek, or tearing up the precipitous wall of an abrupt gulch; frequently in imminent danger of going over your broncho's head when he stumbles into a prairie dog's hole; stopping your animal at full speed, wheeling like a flash of lightning, and hurrying back to your former tracks; dodging here and there, with head bent down to the pony's flying mane; twisting and turning as the running herd twists and turns. Such is the excitement of rounding cattle on the vast Western prairies. Utterly disregardless of the danger to life and limb in this reckless horsemanship, with his sombrero brim flapping in the wind, and his short whip constantly cracking; and a wild halloo upon his lips, the cowboy seems to enjoy this sort of thing, and can sit down to his meals after this hard riding with the same ease and unconcern as though he hadn't seen a saddle that day.

We rounded about 1,000 head the first day, and having staked our ponies, reposed on the grass for the night. Before midnight a heavy storm arose. My companions were to their feet almost on the instant of the fall of the first rain drop, and into the saddle without a moment's delay. The cattle were surrounded, but to no avail. When the wind blew, as it can blow only on the plains, the cattle were away before it to the south on a thundering gallop. Every man broke for the front to head the herd off, but on they swept. The darkness was terrible, and nothing could be seen but the dark, moving mass of cattle, and nothing heard but the dismal clatter of their hard hoofs on the sand. The lightning flashes but faintly revealed them through the falling torrents of the rain; and when it did, it was only to view the bent heads and straight backs of the flying creatures. The herd had stampeded, and on the following morning a new "round up" was found necessary.

Five days sufficed to gather all the cattle, and the selection of each man's property was begun. This is called "cutting," and it requires great skill in the management of the horse or pony you are riding. The cowboy rides into the inclosure and cuts off the animal, which he instantly recognizes from the main herd, and repeats this process until he has secured all of his master's property. Then it is driven home, and the calves branded. The cattle are again turned loose to subsist on whatever nature provides for them.

The pleasures of the "round-up," with its night herding and camp life, are unsurpassed, and for a genuine sample of roughing it in its most inviting phases are unsurpassable. All classes and grades of men are huddled together here, and the characteristics of Western life are brought into almost obtrusive prominence, and invariably make a favorable impression upon the visitor.

How the Story was Told.

A Dresden correspondent narrates, with unmistakable feminine zest, that there was an "audience of one hundred and twenty spectators," many of whom were ladies, at a case of cremation there.

Two bodies were burned for their delectation. The iron doors swung open, the corpses were slid in, and then, through a thick glass door, "the audience of spectators" silently watched the process of incineration. "The play of flames over the bodies" gave rise to some little murmurs of applause, but when the dark masses, like burnt roast beef, were succeeded by masses of brownish coals through which the white ribs and shulls showed grimly, a breathless silence of admiration held them all. Then the tamping was knocked out of the doors and the ashes collected and passed round the audience on a salver for inspection, the ladies examining it minutely with more than one sense.

The lady who writes this adds at the bottom of her letter that she forgot to say that the bodies were those of a Newfoundland dog and a cat. They, however, represented human bodies, and she says, with a genuine sigh, "but the experiment was as satisfactory as if they had been 'humans.'"

Ingratitude.

Says the Danbury *News:* The morning was clear and beautiful. The wife went to church. During the service the sky filled with swift tumbling clouds, and the rain began to fall. He was in a barber shop at this juncture. He run home with the rain descending upon his exposed frame, got her waterproof and an umbrella, and hurried to the church. He was all out of breath and the clouds were all out of water when he got there. She was coming down the front steps when she observed him standing before the building with the stormproof paraphernalia hugged in his arms. As she reached him she observed: "Oh, you're very good to bring these things, now that it's cleared off; if it had been raining pitchforks you wouldn't have made your appearance."

Imagination.

The other day a man took home a book containing several anecdotes showing the power of imagination, and after reading them to his wife he tenderly said: "Now, Angelina, you may imagine that you hear me kissing Madalina in the other room, and you see how wicked it would be to accuse me of such a thing." "Julius John," she replied, in a smooth voice, "if ever I imagine such a thing you'll need a doctor within five minutes, and I'll send for him, no matter what the book says."

WORK OF A SESSION.

The Work of Congress—List of More Important Bills Passed.

During the last session of the United States Congress there were introduced in the House of Representatives 4,105 bills and 164 joint resolutions and in the Senate 1,045 bills and twenty-five joint resolutions, making a total of 5,150 bills and 189 joint resolutions. Of this number about 140 public acts, 130 private acts, and thirteen joint resolutions and five private resolutions have become laws, including the following:

An act providing that the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States may be made by an alien before the clerk of a United States court, and making all such declarations heretofore made before such clerk legal.

Extending until the twenty third of June, 1877, the provisions of the act for stamping of unstamped instruments, documents or papers.

To enable the people of Colorado to form a constitution and State government.

Making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the year ending with June, 1876.

Providing that no person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished for any offense not capital, except unless the indictment is found or the information is instituted within three years after such offense shall have been committed.

Providing for the separate entry of packages contained in one importation.

Confirming pre-emption and homestead entries of public lands within the limits of railroad grants, in cases where such entries have been made under regulations of the land office.

Extending the time to pre-emptors on public lands.

Defining the tax on fermented or malt liquors.

Providing that in cases of extradition in every case of complaint and of a hearing upon the return of a warrant of arrest, any depositions, warrants or other papers offered in evidence shall be admitted and received for the purpose of such hearing, if they shall be properly and legally authenticated so as to entitle them to be received as evidence of the criminality of the person so apprehended by tribunals of a foreign country from which the accused party shall have escaped, and copies of any such depositions, warrants or other papers, shall, if authenticated according to the laws of such foreign country, be in like manner received as evidence, and the certificate of the principal diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, resident in such foreign country, shall be proof that any such deposition, warrant or other paper or copy thereof is authenticated in the manner required by this section.

Making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense.

Authorizing the appointment of receivers of national banks.

To reduce the number and increase the efficacy of the medical corps of the army.

Providing for the redemption of unused stamps.

Exempting vessels engaged in navigating the Mississippi river and its tributaries about the port of New Orleans from entries and clearances.

Amending sections 3,893 and 3,894 of the revised statutes, providing a penalty for mailing obscene books and other matters therein contained and prohibiting lottery circulars passing through the mails.

Providing for an expenditure of $200,000 for the completion of the Washington monument.

Providing that no voluntary assignment by a debtor or debtors of all his or their property, heretofore or hereafter made in good faith for the benefit of all of his or their creditors, ratably and without creating any preference, and valid according to the law of the State where made, shall of itself, in the event of his or their being subsequently adjudicated bankrupts in a proceeding of involuntary bankruptcy, be a bar to the discharge of such debtor or debtors. At any time after the expiration of six months from the adjudication of bankruptcy, or if no debts have been passed against the bankrupt, or if no assets have come to the hands of the assignee at any time after the expiration of sixty days and before the final disposition of the cause, the bankrupt may apply to the court for a discharge from his debts. This section shall apply in all cases heretofore or hereafter commenced.

Extending the duration of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims to the first of January next.

Appropriating $200,000 for the construction of military posts at certain points on the Yellowstone and Musselshell rivers.

Removing the political disabilities of General G. T. Beauregard, of New Orleans.

Authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue silver coin to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000 in exchange for an equal amount of legal tender notes, and declaring that the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender, etc.

Providing for the restoration of the original writing of the Declaration of Independence.

Prohibiting supplies of special metallic cartridges to hostile Indians.

Appropriating about $430,000 to pay the claims adjudged by the Southern claims commission in favor of loyal citizens whose property was taken from them during the late war for military uses.

Authorizing the employment of one hundred Indian scouts in the army.

Providing for the printing and distribution of the reports of the commissioner of agriculture for the years 1874 and 1875.

An act for extending the time for the redemption of lands held by the United States under several acts levying direct taxes, and for other purposes.

He Thought it was a Tunnel.

A young couple boarded the north bound Kentucky express. It was at once observed by the passengers that they were "some spoons." The young man, evidently, was acquainted with the road, for as the train approached the tunnel about ten miles back of Covington he prepared for business. Just before the road reaches the tunnel, however, it passes through a short, dark bridge. As the train shot into the bridge the young man, not to miss an inch more of the supposed tunnel opportunity than he could help, threw his arms around the girl's waist and proceeded to spread his mouth all over hers. Just as he got properly adjusted, had secured a moderate suction power about the girl's sweet mouth and was tightening his grip around her shoulders till the bones fairly snapped, the train as suddenly whizzed into daylight as the moment before it rumbled into darkness. The young man dropped the girl as if she were poison. To aggravate the matter still more, after they did get into the tunnel some one in the immediate vicinity touched up a green light and nipped another embrace just about half way up. People who can't repress their freshness ought to hire a stall.

A Fight in the Black Hills.

The following is an extract from a letter received by Mr. A. Calder, of Seaforth, from Mr. A. B. Campbell: About the first of June I started for the Black Hills, but did not get there, as you will see by the papers, and there is a poor chance of going there now. We were attacked by the Sioux, and our party were about one hundred killed. Your humble servant had the pleasure of a bullet through the leg and another in the side, with a hatchet cut on the shoulder. It was terrible for about ten minutes. On the first rush we lost our mules and wagons, and eight men out of nineteen. I began to think my time had come. I am now about healed of my wounds, and entirely so of the Black Hills fever. The party attacking us were between fifty and one hundred. After we left our mules we kept behind trees and rocks, and had a chance to revenge a little. I have suffered fearfully with the side wound, but the others were not very bad. I will be able to be about again in a month or so, although I have to lay pretty low now. We were within forty miles of Custer City. I am now on the line between Minnesota and Dakota, and expect to stay a while.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Gen. Boisrond Canal was elected president of Hayti, and his inauguration was celebrated by the people with great joy..... Hallett Kilbourn has entered suit against the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the sergeant-at-arms of the House, and the members of the real estate pool committee, claiming $150,000 damages, for injuries sustained by reason of false imprisonment without cause..... The unemployed workingmen of New York city held a mass meeting at which they denounced the city officials for not furnishing them with work when it is within their power to do so. ..... The broken Mechanics' and Traders' savings bank of New York is believed to have been robbed of $100,000 by W. H. K. Bennett, an assistant cashier .... The last day of the boating regatta at Saratoga drew together an immense throng. The first event was the senior single scull race contested by Yates, of the Union Springs, Ackerman, of the Atalantas, Kennedy, of Yale, and Riley, of the Neptunes. Riley won in 13.21½, Kennedy second, in 13.37—being exceedingly fast time. The four-cared race, on which so much interest was centered, drew out the Sho-wae-cae-mettes, of Monroe, Mich.; Argonautas, of Bergen Point, N. J., Beaverwycks, of Albany, Northwesterns, of Illinois, and the Atalantas, of New York—the crack clubs of the country. The Northwesterns won in 18.04¾, the Michigan crew second, and the Atalantas third..... A son of Timothy Donovan went down a well at Greenburgh, Westchester county, N. Y., to investigate it, when he was overcome by foul air and fell lifeless to the bottom. The father went to his rescue, but also became asphyxiated by the gas. Cornelius Donovan then attempted to get out the bodies of his brother and nephew, but fell a third victim to the deadly gas. The bodies were recovered by grappling irons.

The Republicans of Arkansas have nominated Joseph Brooks for governor. The party now has two candidates in the field—all efforts to harmonize the factions having proved unavailing..... Gov. Porter was nominated by the Democracy of Tennessee. The platform adopted indorses the St. Louis declaration, and calls for rigid economy and opposes any increase of taxation, in view of the shrinkage of values and general impoverishment..... Stock is being subscribed for in Paris to build a new cable between New York and that city. ..... At a sale of shorthorn cattle near Paris, Ky., the famous bull Fourteenth Duke of Thorndale was sold for $17,900 ..... The following nominations for Congress are announced: Third California district, Rep., Horace Davis; second district, H. F. Page. Third Vermont, Rep., George. W. Hendell. Fourth Maine, Dem., J. H. Donworth. Third Virginia, Dem., John B. Kenna. Fifth Maine, Dem., W. H. McClellan. First Vermont, Rep., A. P. Childs. Third Ohio, Dem., John S. Savage. Eighth Ohio, Dem., George Arthur. Fifteenth Ohio, Dem., William W. Poston. ..... The Rochester free-to-all race was contested by Smuggler, Lucille Goldduet, Fullerton and Bodine, and was witnessed by twelve thousand people. Smuggler won in three straight heats in 2.15½, 2.18 and 2.19¾; Lucille taking second money.

President Grant has addressed a message to Congress asking for authority to increase the present cavalry force or to call out five thousand volunteers to aid in the Indian war..... Grasshoppers are appearing in large numbers in Nebraska .....Congressional nominations: Alabama, seventh district, Dem., W. H. Forney; Missouri, thirteenth, Dem., A. H. Buckner; Arkansas, second, Rep., J. A. Williams, and Samuel Murphy in the fourth; Michigan, eighth, Dem., Fred. H. Potter..... Jenkins Showell, colored, was hanged in the presence of an immense throng, at Snow Hill, Md., for rape committed on a white and a colored woman .....Another insurrection in San Domingo is reported.....The 2.26 race at Rochester, N. Y., had eleven horses start. Great Eastern, a comparatively new horse, won in three straight heats in 2.19, 2.21 and 2.21¾; ..... The New York yacht Madeleine defeated the Canadian yacht Countess of Dufferin by ten minutes in the first contest for the Queen's cup..... Mr. Disraeli is to be made Earl of Beaconfield..... There will be held in the Pomological building on the Centennial grounds the following exhibitions of agricultural products: From September 4 to September 9 a display of peaches; from September 11 to September 17, Northern pomological products; September 19 to September 23, autumn vegetables; September 25 to September 30, cereals; October 2 to October 7, potatoes and feeding roots; October 17 to October 21, autumn butter and cheese; October 23 to November 1, nuts; and from October 21 to November 1, autumn honey and wax..... Mrs. Frank Bowman, of Rochester, N. Y., was killed by Victor Smith, who boarded with her, during a quarrel. Smith then committed suicide by blowing out his brains.

By the breaking of a coupling, an oil train on the Jersey Central railroad was separated near Roselle, and on being run into by an engine in the rear, the oil was set on fire and $75,000 damage inflicted..... Cuban insurgents fired Fort Jaques, in the district of Cienfuegos, and the Spanish garrison of fourteen men was burned to death..... A waterspout near Lynchburg, Va., made a gap in the roadbed of the the Virginia Midland ninety feet broad and fifty feet deep, into which a freight train was precipitated, and the engineer and a brakeman killed..... The dory Centennial, in which a man sailed from Massachusetts for Europe, has put into a harbor in Wales for provisions. ..... O'Leary, the pedestrain, walked five hundred miles in six days in New York, having half an hour to spare..... The yacht Madeleine having been successful in a race with the Countess of Dufferin, the Queen's cup remains in American hands for another season. The old champion yacht America accompanied the contestants over the course, and succeeded in beating the Countess' time by nineteen minutes..... Sixteen thousand government troops have been defeated in Mexico by the insurgents..... A sample case of jewelry, valued at $20,000, left by the drummer of a Philadelphia house in Hayne's hotel, Springfield, Mass., was stolen by thieves.

The Servians captured the Turkish town of Brisanski ..... Insurrection is breaking out all over the Columbian province, Central America ..... The wife of P. S. Osborn, of Palmyra, Me., while insane, drowned herself and daughter, seven years old, in a pond. ..... A French chapel at Ning-Kooe-Foo, China, was recently attacked by natives during mass, and the priest and several of the congregation were killed ..... James Boyd, Democrat, has been nominated for Congress in the Pennsylvania seventh district..... The engineers of the Mississippi improvement announce that they now have a navigable channel with twenty-one feet of water..... A shooting affray, growing out of political troubles, occurred at Bell's station, Tenn., in which one man was killed and nine wounded.

During an alteration between Patrick Monahan and his stepson, James Malheam, aged seventeen years, in New York, the boy fatally stabbed the old man ..... A nine-year-old daughter of a man named Bower was foully murdered and outraged by some unknown party near Hempstead, L. I. Her remains were found in a piece of woods, and showed signs of a terrific struggle for life ..... Rev. Edward P. Smith, president of Howard university and ex-commissioner of Indian affairs, died on the Guinea coast of Africa in June..... The New Jersey rubber works at New Brunswick, N. J., were burned, causing a loss of $250,000, and throwing three hundred persons out of work.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill establishing post routes throughout the country. Mr. Hamlin offered an amendment appropriating $150,000 out of any money in the treasury arising from the revenues of the Post-office department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, in addition to the sum appropriated for inland service by railroad, provided that the postmaster-general shall only apply this sum as far as it is possible to do so, to the fast mail trains on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, and L ke Shore and Michigan Southern railroads between New York and Chicago, and over the Pennsylvania railroad and its connections between New York and St. Louis, New York and Chicago, and New York and Cincinnati.

Mr. Paddock (Rep.), of Nebraska, submitted an amendment as an additional section to the bill, to restore the franking privilege, reported by him from the committee on post-offices and post roads on the twenty-fifth of May last. [It provides that it shall be lawful to transmit through the mail, free of postage, letters, packages, or other matter relating exclusively to the business of the government of the United States; and also that senators, representatives and delegates in Congress, the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives may send and receive through the mail, free of postage, letters and documents.]

The amendment of Mr. Paddock restoring the privilege was agreed to—yeas, 30; nays, 15—as follows [Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*, and Independents in SMALL CAPS]:

YEAS—Allison, Burnside, Christiancy, *Cooper*, Cragin, *Davis, Dawes, Dennis*, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, *Gordon*, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, *Kelly, Key, Maxey, Merrimon*, Mitchell, *Norwood*, Paddock, *Patterson, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury*, Spencer, *Stevenson, Wallace*, West, *Withers*—30.

NAYS—Anthony, *Bogy*, Booth, Cameron (Wis.), Clayton, *Cockrell*, Ferry, Hamlin, *Kernan*, Logan, *McCreery, McDonald*, McMillan, Morrill, Oglesby—15.

The bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee of the whole were agreed to, after which it was read a third time and passed—yeas, 25; nays, 18.

Mr. Windom (Rep.), of Minnesota, from the committee of conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, submitted a report that the committee had agreed upon the bill, and it was read and agreed to.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, called up the conference report on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. After some discussion the report of the committee was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Windom (Rep.), of Minnesota, from the committee on appropriations reported the Senate bill appropriating $800,000 to pay judgments of the court of claims. Passed.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, moved to take up the proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting the appropriation of money for the support of sectarian schools. Agreed to—yeas, 23; nays, 13.

The bill to carry into effect the Hawaiian treaty was, after considerable discussion, read a third time and passed—yeas, 29; nays, 12.

Mr. Logan (Rep.), of Illinois, called up the report of the conference committee on the bill to regulate the distribution of artificial limbs to soldiers and sailors who were disabled in the late war for the Union. The report was agreed to.

The debate on the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the appropriation of public money for the support of sectarian schools, was continued and after considerable discussion the resolution was defeated—yeas, 28; nays, 16; not two-thirds voting in the affirmative, as required by the Constitution. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Booth, Cameron, Conover, Dennis, Edmunds, Ferry (Wis.), Christiancy, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harvey, Jones (Nev.), Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Spencer, Windom, Wadleigh and Wright—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Bogy, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Gordon, Jones (Fla.), Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Norwood, Randolph and Stevenson—16.

Mr. Wadleigh (Dem.), of New Hampshire, called up the Senate bill allowing the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. to carry the mails on its new iron steamships. After some discussion as to whether the bill was sufficiently guarded so as to exclude the idea of recognizing the claim for extra subsidy, the bill was passed with an amendment striking out the words "except such as may lawfully exist under the law of the seventeenth of February, 1865."

Mr. Bagby (Ind.), of Illinois from the committee on invalid pensions, reported a bill giving a pension of $30 a month to the widow of Capt. Yates of the Seventh cavalry, killed with Custer. Passed.

Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, from the committee of conference on the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had come to no conclusion thereon. He explained that after contesting and examining paragraph after paragraph, the committee had come to an agreement on all matters except the salary of the President and the salaries of the members of Congress. The House conferees were unwilling to yield to either, and the Senate managers had declared their fixed intention not to yield. It had been therefore agreed that these questions of salaries should be submitted to the two Houses.

Mr. Lord (Dem.), of New York, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Senate has refused to yield to the existing conference between the two Houses on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, which difficulties relate to salaries of members of Congress, and to the President; and

Whereas, We are appriesed that any further conference of the subject will be useless, and can make no change in the determination on the part of the Senate; therefore

Resolved, That the conferees on the part of the House be and they are hereby instructed to recede from each points of disagreement.

The resolution was agreed to, and the same conference committee was reappointed.

Mr. Lord (Dem.), of New York, offered a resolution reciting that the right of suffrage prescribed by the constitutions of the several States is subject to the Fifteenth amendment, and that the exercise of said right should be faithfully maintained and observed by the United States, and that it is asserted that the exercise of said right is in some States, notwithstanding the efforts of good citizens, resisted and controlled by fraud, intimidation and violence, so that the object of the Fifteenth amendment is defeated, and that, therefore, without distinction of race or color are entitled to the rights conferred by said amendment, and declaring that all attempts by force, fraud, terror, intimidation or otherwise to prevent a free exercise of the rights of suffrage should meet with certain condign and effectual punishment, and that if any case which has heretofore occurred or may hereafter occur in which violence or murder has been or shall be committed by one class or race on another, prompt punishment of the criminal or criminals is imperatively demanded, whether the crime be one punishable by a fine and imprisonment, or one demanding the punishment of death. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 174 yeas to two nays.

On motion of Mr. Banning (Ind.), of Ohio, the Senate bill repealing so much of the Army Appropriation bill as limits the number of Indian scouts to 300, and continuing in force the statute which authorizes the employment of 1,000 scouts, was taken from the table, and after explanation by him, passed.

Mr. Springer (Dem.), of Illinois, submitted a resolution of the committee on foreign affairs in regard to the Venezuelan claims, together with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby requested to withhold further action from the payment to Venezuela of her on account of the awards of the mixed commission under the convention of April 25, 1866, until the fourth of March, 1877, and the secretary of State is authorized and directed to suspend all further payment to holders of certificates awarded by said mixed commission until said time, unless Congress shall otherwise direct.

After discussion, the resolution was passed.

Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, made a conference report on the Indian